

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1711.—VOL. XXXVIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1868.

{STAMPED .. SIXPENCE,  
{UNSTAMPED .. FIVEPENCE

**MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.  
(Established 1842.)

HOLDERS of mining shares difficult of sale in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

PROSPER UNITED.—These mines have now a parcel of tin (about 13 tons) for sale, and, besides the late improvement in the 60 cross-cut and 50 west, other favourable changes are noted in this week's report. A limited number of shares for sale, at 11s. net.

SPECIAL BUSINESS as SELLER of WEST CARADON, EAST CARADON, MARKE VALLEY, WHEAL TRELAUNY, and EAST CARN BREA.

\* FOR ABSOLUTE SALE—100 Sortridge Consols, 1s., and 50 North Robert, 9d., per share, all calls paid.

MR. CROFTS advises the purchase of SUMMER HILL and WEST GODOLPHIN shares at the present low prices. SPECIAL BUSINESS in both these mines below the market quotations.

Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, 37, Nicholas-lane, E.C.

**MR. JOHN BUMPUS, 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,**  
has FOR SALE the following shares, free of commission:—

50 Anglo-Brazilian, 15s. 3d.	20 Gt. Retallack, £2 1/2.	20 South Darren, 31s. 3d.
15 Carn Camborne, 8s.	25 Gt. No. Lacey, 11s. 6d.	1 South Caradon, £400.
50 Chontales, £2.	10 Great Lacey, £17 2s. 6d.	20 South Condurrow, 8s.
35 Chontales Royal, £1 1/2.	20 Glasgow Caradon, 19s.	50 South Grenville, 1s. 3d.
50 Don Pedro, £2 1/2.	15 Gt. Wh. Vor, £1 1/2.	10 St. John del Rey, £19.
20 East Caradon, £3 1/2.	20 Gt. Retallack, £2 1/2.	5 West Chiverton, £62.
50 E. Rosewarne, 6s. 3d.	25 Marke Valley, 4s. 3d.	5 W. Pr. of Wales, 7s. 6d.
25 E. Carn Brea, 14s.	50 N. Treskerby, 18s. 3d.	1 West Tolgus, £45.
20 E. Wh. Russell, 12s.	20 North Crofty, £1 18s. 9d.	50 W. Drake Walls, 7s. 3d.
30 Frank Mills, 18s.	50 New Quebrada (£4 paid), 8s. 3d.	30 Wheal Crebor, 4s.
50 Frontino, 15s. 6d.	35 Prince of Wales, 42s.	20 Wh. Grenville, 31s. 9d.

**GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—THE STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER** for June contains a comprehensive review of the Stock and Share Markets; a list of all the dividends paid in May; a comparative estimate of the profits of the several descriptions of shares; a selection of Investments paying 10 to 22 per cent.; and information for intending investors.—6d. per copy, or 5s. annually, post free.

Published by Mr. BAKER LEELEA, at his offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London.

**MR. WILLIAM WARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER,** 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER,** 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

**MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,** 224 & 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.**  
Established Eleven Years. Bankers: City Bank.

**MESSRS. POWELL AND MOSS, SHAREDEALERS,** 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., and Mining Exchange, have large transactions in Prince of Wales, North Treskerby, Frontino, North Crofty, Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, and West Chiverton. Parties dealt with at a fair margin on the market price.

References exchanged. Bankers: City Bank, Finch Lane.

**JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,** 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in the British Funds, Railway and other Stocks, Foreign Bonds, &c., on the usual commission, 1 1/2 per cent. on mining and other shares, above £2; and at £2 and under 6d. per share.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**MR. E. MANUEL BEAZLEY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,** 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Is a BUYER or SELLER at market prices of the following:—Chontales, Prince of Wales, Grenville, Seton, Redmoor, New Lovell, Clifford, Chiverton Moor, Montgomeryshire Lead and Barytes, New Clifford, West Franches, Emily Henrietta, and North Downs.

Information respecting any of the above on application.

**WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.**

**MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,** 16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUYERS of New Great Consols shares.

**MR. JAMES HUME, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,** 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, and MINING EXCHANGE, Transacts BUSINESS in the following mine shares:—

Chiverton.	Wheal Mary Florence.	Wheal Mary Ann.
Chiverton Moor.	East Caradon.	Prince of Wales.
Crebor.	East Lovell.	South Condurrow.
East Grenville.	Lovell Consols.	Chontales.
Grenville.	Cook's Kitchen.	Don Pedro.
Great Retallack.	Copper Hill.	Rossa Grande.
	Marke Valley.	

A few of the above are specially recommended for a great rise, the outlay being small. Shares continued for the account, and every phase of business conducted.

Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

**BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,** 2, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in every description of securities at closest market prices.

We recommend the immediate purchase of Lovell Consols, Great South Chiverton, East Chiverton, Great Lacey, and Tamar Valley shares. Particulars and price on application.

Our "Investment Circular and Financial Record," forwarded post free on application. Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

**MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 13 years), has FOR SALE the following shares, at net prices:—**

50 Anglo-Brazilian, 15s. 3d.	20 Gt. Retallack, £2 1/2.	30 W. Godolphin, 17s. 3d.
5 Carn Brea, £20.	5 Marke Valley, 6s. 3d.	10 West Gt. Work, £2 1/2.
10 Chiv. Moor, £6 3s. 6d.	25 No. Crofty, £1 16s. 9d.	25 Wh. Grenville, 31s. 6d.
25 Caldbeck Fells, 12s.	20 North Treskerby, 17s.	2 West Franches, £31 3/4.
40 Chontales, £1 16s.	5 North Roskear, £14 1/2.	20 W. Pr. of Wales, 9s. 3d.
20 Chiverton, 38s. 9d.	20 Prince of Wales, 42s. 6d.	50 West St. Ives.
10 Clifford, £5 6s. 9d.	50 Prosper Unit., 11s.	1 Wheal Bassett, £63.
40 Don Pedro, £2 1/2.	20 South Darren, 31s.	1 Wheal Buller, £63.
20 E. Caradon, £3 18s. 6d.	20 So. Herodfoot, 10s.	5 Wh. Mary Ann, £2 1/2.
5 East Bassett, £9 1/2.	5 St. John del Rey, £18 1/2.	1 Wheal Seton, £82 1/2.
5 East Lovell, £8.	5 West Franches, £18.	5 Wheal Trelawny, £9.
30 East Grenville, 34s. 9d.	25 So. Condurrow, 9s. 3d.	30 Wheal Crebor, 2s. 6d.
50 East Rosewarne, 5s. 3d.	5 Summer Hill, £5.	3 W. Chiverton, £61 3/4.
5 Great Lacey, £17 1/2.	5 West Caradon, £4 8s. 9d.	50 Worthing, 9s. 6d.

**MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,** No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 20 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—20 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), £23 1/2; 5 Maes-y-Safn, £23 1/2; 100 Carnborne Vean, 7s. 9d.; 20 Rose and Chiverton United; 50 Caldbeck Fells, 12s. 6d.; 40 Prosper United, 10s. 6d.; 150 West St. Ives; 2s. 4d.; 3 Minera; 50 West Tremayne, 7s. 6d.; 70 South Grenville, 3s. 9d.; 50 Okel Tor; 100 Gt. Lacey; 65 Gwydyr Park, 4s. 6d.; 10 Chiverton Moor, £63; 20 East Grenville, 38s. 9d.; 50 East Carn Brea; 45 Cuddra, 12s. 6d.; 30 South Herodfoot, 17s. 9d.; 25 Wheal Grenville, 30s.; 15 North Treskerby, 17s. 6d.; 10 Bryn Gwlog; 2 Wheal Seton, £83; 50 Colquhoun and Callington United; 55 Drake Walls; 10 East Lovell; 100 Lovell Consols; 100 Frontino and Bolivia, 15s.; 50 Anglo-Brazilian, 15s. 3d.; 100 Anglo-Italian; 10 Cape Copper.

BUYER of Pendern Consols, Devon Great Consols, South Caradon, Redmoor. Parties desirous of SELLING shares not usually dealt in on the market may find purchasers through Mr. BUDGE.

### THE STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

The Stock and Share Markets during the last few weeks have shown increased activity, and, during the last few days more especially, have been in a very buoyant state. In addition to a large speculation now going on in all descriptions of stocks and shares, it is also well known that the general public, who have been waiting so long for the lowest point, are now bona fide buyers for investment—hence the great rise which has taken place.

The fine weather, the expectation of a good harvest, the fall in the price of corn recorded weekly the more cheerful feeling, which is now entertained regarding political matters both at home and abroad, cheap money, and the better feeling which prevails respecting the home and foreign trade, all combine to favourably affect the Share Markets, and the effect of their influence on them is only now beginning to be felt.

In the Metal Market there is also more activity, with a brisker demand for copper, tin, and lead, and no doubt before long we shall see an important rise in the price of these articles.

I, therefore, confidently suggest that no time should be lost in making a judicious selection in Cornish Dividend and Progressive Mines at the present low prices. This I do with my pleasure to point out to all who may entrust me with their confidence and business.

PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

### CORNISH AND DEVON MINES.—FOREIGN GOLD MINES.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of Friday, June 5, No. 482, Vol. X., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—

Wheal Trelawny.	Prince of Wales.	Frontino.
West Great Work.	Great Wheal Vor.	Chontales.
North Wheal Crofty.	Wheal Buller.	Don Pedro.
East Wheal Seton.	Tincroft.	Anglo-Brazilian.
East Wheal Lovell.	West Chiverton.	Rossa Grande.

With Statistical Information respecting Tin, Copper, and Lead.

### INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.—A SELECTED LIST OF RAILWAYS, BANKS, MINES, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, &c., forwarded to bona fide investors on application, in addition to the high rate of interest many of the above are paying, there is now every probability of a great rise in market value.

PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

(three doors only from Hercules-passage, entrance to the Stock Exchange). Twenty-three years' experience.

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.

References given and required (when necessary) in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

**MR. EDWARD COOKE, FOREIGN AND BRITISH MINING SHAREDEALER,** 7, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Is a BUYER or SELLER of Don Pedro, Pestarena, Port Phillip, Rossa Grande, Anglo-Brazilian, St. John del Rey, Frontino, and Chontales, at market prices. Orders in same, either by telegram or post, will have prompt attention.

My remarks on a few mines will be found on page 407.

Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom. Bankers: Alliance Bank.

A daily list of prices sent free on application.

**MR. W. H. CUELLE, (late of the firm of WATSON and CUELLE), HAS REMOVED TO 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.**

**MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,** 1, ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

The shares in the following mines are worth buying at the present prices:—Tamar Silver-Lead, Montgomeryshire Lead and Barytes, New Clifford. Full particulars of the above on application.

**INTENDING INVESTORS.—The "FINANCIAL GAZETTE,"** published by Mr. Y. CHITMAN, should be consulted with a VIEW to the SAFE EMPLOYMENT OF CAPITAL. It contains Original Articles, a Review of the Money Markets, and a selection of Investments paying 10 to 17 per cent., and such information as is necessary to guide intending investors.

6, Bond-court, Mansion House, London, E.C.

Bankers: Bank of England.

**JAMES H. COCK, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER,** 61, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Fifteen years' practical experience in Cornwall and London.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in South Caradon, New Lovell, Chiverton Valley, Caldbeck Fells, and West Drake Walls.

**MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

T. ROSEWARNE, having returned from his tour of inspection through Devon and Cornwall, is enabled to advise parties what mining shares they should buy or sell.

T. R. has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following shares:—

Bedford Consols.	North Treskerby.	Anglo-Brazilian.
Bedford United.	Great North Downs.	North Downs.
Chontales.	West Chiverton.	Princess of Wales.
Chiverton Moor.	Wheal Grenville.	Wheal Seton.
Devon Consols.	Prince of Wales.	Gawton.
East Lovell.	St. John del Rey.	Gonamena.
East Carn Brea.	Don Pedro.	West Maria and Fortescue.
Marke Valley.	Chontales.	
	Rossa Grande.	

I can recommend three mines which are safe for a great rise within the next three months.

Money lent to any extent upon good mining shares.

Bankers: Bank of England.

Office hours 10 to 4.

**JOHN WILLIAM HUTCHINSON** has FOR SALE at net prices, for cash or account:—

50 Chontales, £1 18s.	25 E. Grenville, 35s. 3d.	15 So. Condurrow, 7s. 9d.
10 Gt. Retallack, £2 1/2.	25 Gt. Retallack, £2 1/2.	25 Wh. Grenville, 31s. 6d.
50 Drake Walls, 8s. 9d.	15 No. Crofty, £2 9s. 6d.	50 West Godolphin (offer 15 Don Pedro, £2 17s. 9d.
	50 P. of Wales, £2 1s. 9d.	20 Rossa Grande, 18s. 9d.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, sellers state number and lowest price cash:—Seton, Trelawny, Kitty (St. Agnes), Gonamena, Clifford, and North Treskerby. Investors and speculators are invited to consult the above for a safe selection in mining and other stocks.

OFFICES, 31, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,** No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING AND FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices.

Correct Daily Price List can be had on application.

Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares.

References exchanged.

**MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E.,** having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

Mining, Railway, and other Shares bought, sold, or exchanged. Shares for sale in mines and quarries that will pay 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.

Offices, 5, Finsbury-street, London, E.C.

**INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND BANK AGENCY.** Established 1839.

INVESTMENTS in PUBLIC SECURITIES may be effected by payments at intervals to suit the convenience of the Buyer, upon advantageous terms.

LOANS granted, for one year or any shorter period, and renewable, if required, on Stocks and Shares having a market value.

FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST allowed upon DEPOSITS of all amounts withdrawable at one month's notice.

The Finance Agency of Foreign Governments, Municipalities, Public Companies, and Money Agency Business generally undertaken.

Terms of business forwarded, post free, on application.

RICHARD TAYLOR AND COMPANY.

No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

**MR. CHARLES THOMAS, MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER,** 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

Third Edition, price One Shilling; post-free, fourteen stamps.

**MINING FIELDS OF THE WEST: A PRACTICAL EXPOSITION OF THE PRINCIPAL MINES AND MINING DISTRICTS OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.** Published by CHARLES THOMAS, At No. 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

**MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (Members of the Mining Exchange), STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,** transact business in all kinds of securities at closest net prices for cash or account.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Caradon, Snacefell, Great Lacey, and Minera shares, for cash, or the fortnightly settlement.

Daily price list on application.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

**MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,** No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

References Exchanged.—Member of the Mining Exchange.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

**TRUMPET CONSOLS (TIN) MINE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, SHARES IN THIS PROPERTY.** Sellers will please state number and lowest price for cash to—

GRANVILLE SHARP AND CO., SHAREBROKERS, 32, FOULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

**SAFE PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.** Dividends, 10 to 20 per cent. per annum on outlay.

INVESTORS, SHAREHOLDERS, CAPITALISTS seeking reliable information and safe investments, should read SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR (post free).

GRANVILLE SHARP AND CO., SHAREDEALERS, 32, FOULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. EDWARD BREWIS, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS,** 34, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has for sale free of commission, for cash or account:—20 Chontales, £17 1/2; 40 Frontino; 15 Summer Hill; 10 Chiverton Valley, £4 1/2; 1 West Chiverton, £61 1/2; 5 Great Roscomor, £5; 100 Gt. Lacey, 6s. 3d.; 5 Maes-y-Safn, £28; 1 Clifford, £14; 20 North Treskerby, 16s. 9d.; 30 Don Pedro, £2 1/2; 10 Lucy Phillips, £14; 25 St. Vincent, £2; 40 Prosper United; 5 East Lovell, £8; 15 Rossa Grande, 19s.; 10 West St. Ives; 10 Beverly Wagon Company, £14 paid; 60 Caldbeck Fells, 12s. 6d.; 100 West St. Ives; 50 West Kitty; 150 Snacefell, 10s. 3d.; 20 Rose and Chiverton, £3; 10 St. John del Rey, £18 1/2; 20 Prince of Wales, 41s. 9d.; 5 Mount Pleasant, £3; 25 South Darren, £17 1/2; 20 Crebor, 2s. 6d.

**MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,** 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, AND FINANCIAL AGENT,** No. 39, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS, as a BUYER or SELLER of SHARES, in West Godolphin, Uney, Don Pedro, Summer Hill, Minera, and East Caradon.

\* Buyers or sellers of West Godolphin and Summer Hill shares should address the above for information, &c.

Established Fourteen Years.

**MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,** No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.

Members of the Mining Exchange, London.

Closing prices, Friday Evening, June 5:—

Bedford United .....	25s. to 30s.	North Treskerby ....	17s. to 19s.
Carn Brea .....	£ 18. " 20.	North Wheal Crofty ..	£ 2. " 2 1/2.
Chontales .....	14 " 2.	Prince of Wales .....	41s. " 43s.
Chiverton Moor .....	6 1/4 " 6 1/2.	South Caradon .....	39s. " 40s.
Clifford Amalgamated ..	5 " 5 1/2.	South Wheal Crofty ..	16 " 18.
Cook's Kitchen .....	9 1/4 " 10 1/4.	South Wheal Franches ..	17 1/2 " 18 1/2.
Don Pedro .....	2 1/2 " 2 3/4.	St. John del Rey .....	18 " 19.
East Bassett .....	9 " 10.	Trumpet Consols .....	12 " 13.
East Caradon .....	3 1/2 " 3 3/4.	West Chiverton (ex div.)	61 " 63.
East Carn Brea .....	10s. " 15s.	West Prince of Wales ..	7s. 6d. " 10s.
East Lovell .....	7 1/2 " 8.	West Wheal Franches ..	39 " 42.
East Wheal Russell ..	5s. " 10s.	West Wheal Seton .....	200 " 245.
Frontino and Bolivia ..	15s. " 16s.	Wh. Emily Henrietta ..	37 1/2 " 40.
Great Retallack .....	2 1/2 " 2 3/4.	Wheal Grenville .....	30s. " 32s. 6d.
Great Wheal Vor .....	15 1/2 " 16 1/2.	Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes) ..	23 1/2 " 3.
Herodfoot .....	38 " 42.	Wheal Mary Ann .....	22 " 25.
Marke Valley .....	6 1/4 " 7.	Wheal Seton .....	80 " 85.
North Roskear .....	14 " 16.	Wheal Trelawny .....	8 1/2 " 9 1/2.

Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN are DEALERS in all the above at the close market price of the day.

Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN will forward a correct list of closing prices and statistical information GRATUITOUSLY on application.

Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN beg to refer to their remarks on page 407.

June 5. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**MR. R. TREDINNICK, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,** CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. J. N. MAUGHAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER** (Member of the Stock Exchange), No. 2, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Transacts business in Railways, Funds, and every description of Mines.

Bankers: Messrs. Lambton and Co.

**MESSRS. BEOR AND KENRICK, MINERAL ESTATES OFFICE,** EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, BIRMINGHAM; AND AT SWANSEA, SOUTH WALES; AND RUABON, NORTH WALES

TO CAPITALISTS AND PROPRIETORS OF MINERAL PROPERTY.

B. and K. have now on their LIST, FOR DISPOSAL, COAL AND METAL-LIFEROUS



ESTABLISHED 1847.

**H. STATHAM AND COMPANY,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA VALVES, &c.,  
WASHERS, BUFFERS, HOSE PIPES, TUBING,  
STEAM PACKING, BELTING,  
BLASTING TUBE FOR NITRO-GLYCERINE POWDER,  
AIR AND WATER PROOF ARTICLES.  
To proprietors of mines, quarries, mills, railway and steamboat companies,  
and all large consumers, most advantageous terms are offered.  
ANY ARTICLE MADE TO SKETCH OR PATTERN.  
PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION,  
11, CORPORATION STREET, MANCHESTER;  
IRWELL WORKS, SALFORD.

**DYNAMITE, OR NOBEL'S PATENT SAFETY  
BLASTING POWDER,**  
May now be had from  
**MESSRS. WEBB AND CO., CARNARVON,**  
Sole consignees from the patentee.

This powerful **BLASTING AGENT** will not explode from a spark, or concussion alone, but requires the combined effect of both, and is fired by a strong percussion cap and ordinary fuse. In a compressed state it may be fired in damp holes, or under water.  
Force, SEVEN TIMES that of the BEST GUNPOWDER.  
It will shiver to pieces cast or wrought-iron, or the toughest teak timber. No tamping is required. It is by far the safest explosive for blasting purposes ever discovered.

**NITRO-GLYCERINE, OR NOBEL'S PATENT  
BLASTING OIL.**

**THE EXPLOSIVE FORCE** of this **BLASTING OIL** is TEN TIMES that of GUNPOWDER, and the ECONOMY and SAVING in TIME, LABOUR, and COST in removing granite and hard rock, in sinking shafts, driving tunnels, and opening forward in close ends is immense. It will not explode from a spark or fire, but from concussion alone, and is consequently much less dangerous than gunpowder or gun-cotton.

Being heavier than water it sinks to the bottom of a wet hole, no other tamping than water being required.  
One charge of this blasting oil, which is now being used with wonderful effect in all the largest slate quarries in North Wales, will displace as much slate rock as four or five charges of gunpowder; and its great force, acting on a large quantity of good slate rock, shakes and displaces it at the natural joints, or cracks, without damaging the slabs nearly so much as the more numerous blasts from any other blasting material would do.

This invaluable quarrying agent may now be obtained from Messrs. Webb and Co., Carnarvon, sole consignees from the patentee.

**PEACOCK AND BUCHAN'S COMPOSITIONS.**  
Nos. 1 and 2 for SHIPS' BOTTOMS; 3 and 4 for RAILWAY AND MINING PLANT, &c.

FROM P. J. MARGERY, ESQ., C.E., ENGINEER OF THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY COMPANY.

South Devon Railway Engineer's Office, Dawlish, Sept. 23, 1865.  
I have extensively used Messrs. Peacock and Buchan's No. 3 paint or composition, on the viaducts and bridges of the South Devon Railway, and I consider it to be a paint of very good qualities, and that two coats of it are equal to three of other paints; and also that its durability is greater.  
(Signed) P. J. MARGERY, Engineer S.D.R., M.I.C.E.

N.B.—The South Devon Railway Company have continued to use it, and are now painting their stations with it.—February, 1868.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM EDWARD WOODS, ESQ., C.E.

3, Storey Gate, Westminster.  
DEAR SIR.—Please prepare 6 cwt. of your composition for preserving timber; put up in strong wooden casks, to go round the Horn for the Copiapo Railway Company. Believe me, yours truly,  
Capt. George Peacock. (Signed) EDWARD WOODS.

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## Original Correspondence.

### INSPECTION OF MINES.

SIR,—Parliament has already laid down certain fixed rules to be observed at every colliery both by the master and the workmen. Is it not, therefore, a slur upon the intelligence of the workmen to ask Government to appoint additional Inspectors to do what both parties should do for themselves? The collier sees wages rise and fall with the inexorable rule of supply and demand, and thus silently submits to Free Trade. He knows if he strikes he must strike with a rising market if he hopes for success, and he manfully fights for a share of the profits if the master will not give it otherwise, and it is all right that it should be so—Why can he not do the same to get compliance with the common law of the land—the Mines Inspection Act? If those verdant Members of Parliament who wish the Government to appoint additional Inspectors to protect the miner were only to think of this they would see that every man should be his own Inspector—(I do not speak of the leaders, for they have other motives)—and that to increase the number of Inspectors would be to make them either detectives, which would be odious, or managers, which would be impossible. If the men do their duty there is no need for additional Inspectors—indeed, for that matter, it might be argued there is no need for Inspectors at all. Is the ventilation defective? The miner must know it sooner than anyone else; all he has to do is to point it out to the master. Is there anything else dangerous?—any breach of the statute? All he has to do, again, is to point out the defect, and, if the master fail to attend to his complaint, it is surely as legitimate a cause for a strike as wages is.

As I stated before—Is it not a slur upon the intelligence of the mining community that Government needs to interfere to obtain for them that obedience to the common law of the land which other trades get for themselves? Just suppose that, in these days of Free Trade and Liberty, Parliament appointed a Government Inspector of smiths, a Government Inspector of masons, of joiners, of tailors—and why not as well as miners? and yet it has not entered into the imagination of George Potter to ask such a thing.

Let the miners bestir themselves, and think on the matter. They are the only adults who ask Government to send men to do for them what they should do for themselves. As for the leaders of the men—those who address the miners as friends of fellow-workmen—they are mere catspaws of the masters. Perhaps they know it, perhaps they do not; but it is pitiful seeing them running about the country "fuffing," calling on the men to Strike! strike!! strike!!! and magnifying themselves and their position. Why, any outsider can see that they are playing the masters' game. The masters are anxious that the men should strike. If the men only stood for about two months then we would have got rid of the surplus stocks—wages would rise, and so would prices follow; and the masters are reducing, reducing, hoping that the men will strike. "You coalmasters," said one of them, "should raise a monument to me." "We wadna' grudge ye that if ye wad keep quiet below it," was the reply. Like other members of their tribe, most of the leaders are very probably unconscious that they occasionally do the very work the masters want; but they are uncontrollable, and go as far the other way, and wages rise far higher than they ought to do, until the crisis, and down they come again—lower than they would have done but for the interference of the leaders. Let the men think for themselves, and not listen to demagogues, who go spouting about the mining districts and in London. Neither the masters nor workmen can rule prices; they can neither prevent the prices going down in a falling market, nor prevent wages rising in a rising one.

London, June 3.

### ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.

SIR,—Although Mr. Greene, the Member for Bury St. Edmund's, does not represent a coal district, nor is in any way interested in mines and mining, I certainly think every credit is due to him for bringing before the House of Commons the very important subject of accidents in collieries, and in asking the Home Secretary what were the intentions of Government with respect to the report of the Select Committee on Coal Mines. On the other hand, the reply of Mr. Hardy was not quite so clear and satisfactory as could have been desired, whilst his statement that "dividing mines into compartments must be the work of legislation," and which was warmly received, appears to have been made without considering its practicability. Perhaps one of the most important matters to which the attention of the Committee had been directed was the appointment of additional Inspectors, and in alluding to which Mr. Greene justly, as I think, complained that the inspection as at present was no inspection at all. The term Inspector is, undoubtedly, a misnomer, for the gentlemen who fill that office deem it no part of their duty to visit collieries with a view to the prevention of accidents, although after a fatality has occurred they visit the scene of it with a view to ascertain the cause. That such is the case will be apparent from the evidence given by Mr. Dickinson as to the nature of an Inspector's office. He says—

"The Inspectors do not feel it their duty to visit mines without being summoned in consequence of some accident, or from any complaint, and that they do not go into a mine without a special reason, such as the character of the manager, or the receipt of information leading to suspicion; and that in going further they would be doing a positive mischief, and that you would do more good by repealing the Inspection Act altogether, and leaving the managers responsible as before."

According to the above interpretation, Inspectors were not appointed for the purpose of inspecting mines, but more for seeing that the Acts of Parliament for their regulation were carried out, and then only when they were informed of any infringement of them. According to the views of Mr. Greene, and a great many other persons, there is no doubt the office of Inspector was created for the purpose of affording additional safety to the miner, and with the view as far as possible to prevent accidents. Indeed, had there been anything like real inspection—according to the ordinary meaning of the word—it is the opinion of many persons well acquainted with the Oaks and Talke collieries that the fearful loss of life which occurred at those places almost simultaneously would have been averted. But the Yorkshire Inspector admitted that he had not been down the Oaks Colliery for five years before the accident. Indeed, his visits could not be frequent to any colliery, seeing that he had no less than 420 under his charge. It has been urged that to inspect mines frequently would have the effect of shifting the responsibility from the owners and viewers. But, as the Committee state, the Inspectors have never exercised nor claimed the right of giving directions, so that the objection has but little force. Further, I agree with the resolution come to by the committee, "That the present staff of Inspectors should be increased, with a view to more frequent inspection, but it is also desirable that men of a lower standard than those at present selected should not be employed in the discharge of this important duty." In other words, that no sub-Inspector should be appointed, a view which I believe will give satisfaction to all persons connected with collieries, as it is desirable that the Government officials should be of such professional standing as would ensure the confidence of workmen as well as owners.

In his first speech Mr. Greene alluded to the necessity for under-viewers, stewards, &c., undergoing an examination for the purpose of testing their fitness for their situations. The committee, however, in reporting on that branch of the enquiry, considered that "no examination would afford so good a test of a man's fitness to be employed in any such capacity as the professional knowledge which the owner or manager has, or at least may be expected to have, of the character and qualities of those whom he employs." This reason I do not believe to be tenable; and, if necessary, instances to prove that men were frequently employed as underground stewards who were not practically qualified for the situation could be adduced from almost every district in the kingdom. Referring to the same subject, a gentleman of acknowledged ability and experience, and who is as well qualified as any person in the country to speak on the point (Mr. C. Morton, late a Government Inspector) reports as follows:—

"During many years of experience as Government Inspector I have ascertained that some of the lamentable misfortunes referred to were purely accidental; others were distinctly attributable to the incompetence or negligence of persons having control over the mines; not a few were assuredly owing to the thoughtlessness or wilfulness of the operatives themselves; and a large majority

of these sorrowful events could clearly be traced to either the agents' or the workmen's ignorance, or inattention to, judicious maxims, rules, and regulations."

After such a statement, from so high an authority, it would almost appear of great and grave importance that some means should be devised for testing the practical more than the scientific knowledge of persons holding the situation of managers, stewards, &c.

With regard to the statement of Mr. Hardy as to the necessity of legislating for the purpose of having the mines divided into compartments, and in respect to which the Committee state that—

"It is expedient to provide that it shall not be lawful to employ more than 100 persons in any mine, unless such mine be divided into separate districts or panels, in such manner as that each such separate district or panel shall have one more independent intake and return airway to the main return or upcast. That in mines so divided not more than 100 persons shall be employed in any separate district," &c.

That such could be done in the laying out of new collieries there is very little doubt, but I cannot see how it can affect in any way the collieries at present being worked, many of which have their workings miles in extent. Another important consideration is also the question of cost, which would be so very largely increased in dividing a colliery into compartments. However, the whole subject is now ripe for legislating upon, and it is to be regretted that the present session should have been allowed to pass away without the report of the Committee leading to the carrying of some measure for securing increased safety to those working in mines.

R. J.

### MATHER'S PATENT WASHING-UP BUDDLES.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of last week, the bubble therein mentioned is for washing or cleaning fell or hutch work. The superiority of this machine over the old mode is that when the stuff is put into it it whirls around with such rapidity that the different bodies get so separated and cleaned that "lucing" is completely unnecessary; the jiggling is much freer, which makes the stuff easier to clean, and of a better quality.

The other washing-up bubble is to take the stuff directly it is drawn out of the mine (the large rocks excepted), and is much upon the same principle, except being larger in diameter, longer and stronger accordingly, with 3 ft. of it perforated with inch holes for the fell to drop through into an iron trough, and taken direct to the jigger, whilst the rough drops on a platform, or picking-table, there separated by children, the refuse being raked into a kind of funnel, which conveys it into a wagon below, which can be worked by the same machinery (or a lad), whilst the ore is raked into another funnel, or funnels, direct to the crusher—in fact, the saving of manual labour is so enormous as to be almost beyond calculation. The jigger and crusher will be brought forward in a short time. The principle, upon the whole, when carried out will completely revolutionise the whole system of dressing and cleaning ore of every description. R. N.

### SUBTERRANEAN TEMPERATURE.

SIR,—I have frequently read the communications in the *Mining Journal* with reference to the internal temperature of the Earth, but the evidence brought forward hitherto seems to me to be of a most unsatisfactory character. Even in the address of Prof. Warrington Smyth (published in the *Mining Journal* of May 23) we see that the decrease is by no means constant, and that there is almost equal justification for concluding that the increase of temperature is 1° Fahr. in 56 ft., or in 78 ft., or in 117 ft.; and I cannot understand why it should be argued that there is necessarily any increase at all, except under peculiar and isolated circumstances. We are at least justified in believing that the alleged increase of temperature is not permanent and unvarying—it is not like the variation of the barometer at different elevations, or we should be enabled to calculate the depth of a pit by the temperature indicated by the thermometer; and if this be admitted, our most careful calculations, except for known depths, must be useless, or even worse than useless, for the supposed knowledge may lead us astray, and prevent our utilising many of the subterranean products which Nature has provided for our use. Enquiries into the internal temperature of the Earth as they have at present been conducted are so many records of the carelessness of the geologists and physicists who have conducted them, and the conclusions based upon them are, therefore, unreliable.

There is nothing whatever to lead us to suppose the existence of internal fire, and the fallacies upon which that erroneous supposition was based become more evident the more we consider them. What sound geologist now recognises igneous rocks, or even recognised them before Sir W. Logan's last discovery in connection with ancient fossils? It had before been proved that from the very nature of quartz it could not have been produced in the presence of fire; and as we invariably find quartz in the lowest rocks we have yet reached, surely it will be admitted that they also are not igneous. The increase of temperature, then, if any, must be traced to some other source than internal fire. For my own part, I do not believe even in great internal heat, although I admit that it might be like those matches which "ignite only on the box," and exhibit itself only when in contact with the external air, for I believe that if there were any internal heat—and by this I mean heat originating in the centre of the Earth—it would radiate more equally, and render the existence of the frigid zones impossible. Now, would it not be better to assume that the heat is derived from the Sun, and after penetrating a certain distance can go no further, whilst the outside is kept cooler by the movement of the Earth in revolving on its own axis and around the Sun? This would give a hot zone at some distance from the surface, but would not compel us to assume internal fire.

But whether there be internal fire or not, it appears to me that by far too little attention has been paid to the nature of the rock in which the recorded temperature was found, for it may be ascertained that at (say) 3000 ft. granite is much warmer than coal, or coal than granite; and thence it might be concluded that each rock in its original place in the earth has a characteristic temperature, and that where there are variations in the temperature of the same rock it is due to the proximity of some other or warmer rock. Of course, the accuracy or the inaccuracy of such a theory can only be determined when we have much more knowledge than at present; but I think it will be acknowledged that there are many ways for accounting for increase of temperature at the small depths we have already reached, without resorting either to the theory of internal fire or to that of permanently increasing temperature.

H. F. R.

June 2.

### ON SCIENTIFIC LAW AS BEARING ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHY.

SIR,—Kepler, one of the greatest geniuses the world ever saw, spent 22 years of an active life in finding a rule to tell the distances at which the planets revolved round the sun. Knowing the times they took in revolving—that is to say their years—he squared the cube roots of those times, which gave a series of numbers bearing to one another the same relation as the distances of which he was in search, but the rule did not give the periodic time of the moon's revolution round the earth, although the analogy between the two cases is complete; nor did it afford the least intimation why it was applicable to one of the cases and not to the other. The fact is that the rule is empirical, pointing to no principle in physics by which the operation of cause could be traced. It will be instructive to contrast with this another law on the same subject, and equally correct, which I have deduced in about the same number of minutes from the recognised principles of physical science. If any of your readers will take the trouble to multiply the square roots of the planets' distances from the sun by the distances themselves respectively, they will have a series of numbers bearing to each other the same proportion as the planets' years bear to one another. Compare, for example, the two planets nearest the sun, taking the distance of Mercury at 37,000,000, and that of Venus at 69,000,000 of miles; those numbers multiplied each into its own square root 6082.7 × 37=225,059.9, and 8306.6 × 69=573,155.4. And as the product for Mercury is to 87.969 of our days for its year, so is the product for Venus to its year of 224.028 of our days, showing a discrepancy of a fraction of a single day, and even that would disappear if the distances were calculated more closely than to a whole million of miles. This rule for finding the years of the planets, which, so far as I know, is new, will no more apply than Kepler's to the analogous case of the moon's revolution



Now, Mr. Editor, would you believe it possible in these days of commercial enlightenment that the landlords, or their stupid agents, could not agree amongst themselves, and that it was not until the lapse of many months, and under the advantageous circumstances above referred to, that the gentleman of Porth Towan succeeded in obtaining any title whatever? First, Mr. Anthony Williams gave a grant for six months, next Sir William Williams, Bart., then Mr. John F. Basset, and, lastly, Lord Falmouth's agent wrote stating that his lordship would grant a licence, but it was never obtained. The remaining four "lords of the soil" would not grant until the works were commenced, and thus not even the imperfect title of an imperfect six months tack-note was ever completed. Yet these landlords were incessantly asking when these works were to be commenced, and who were the shareholders! Under these circumstances, having no title, I declined to proceed, and gave up all idea of involving my friends in difficulties undefined as to the future, and certain only as to subscribing 1000*l.* for preliminary expenses in the formation of a company that could not otherwise than prove beneficial to the land-



ords and working classes of Cornwall, whilst it remained involved in doubt and obscurity as to success or profits to themselves. I need scarcely add that the gentleman of Porth Towan was *non est* when his 100*l.* bill became due, and the whole loss—printing, offices, &c., were borne by me. It was too much for a Cornishman to pay 100*l.* towards the costs of forming a company, even when rendered abortive through his own inability to assign the grants. He would have been content for his London promoter to entangle himself in preliminary difficulties, and though premature action have involved himself in a dilemma only second to that of Mr. Paul Raby, through selling that which was promised but never possessed. I have further to remark that I shall in future—and I strongly advise all others similarly situated, in London and elsewhere, to act likewise—never attempt to form a company until the lease is first obtained, and purged of every objectionable clause, subject to a greatly reduced royalty, (say) 1-30th to 1-40th, up to 1-50th, and especially the latter whenever destroyed land is paid for. The small profits yielded to adventurers from Cornish mines is now the slightest of all our home industries; and the time has arrived when the landlords should not only become liberal in granting, but also afford every facility to the enterprising, who devote their time and energies to the development of mineral grants; whilst probably the day is not far distant when, instead of difficulties and obstacles in the way of promoters, they, instead of paying premiums for imperfect titles, will require recompense for services and outlay from the landlords of Cornwall, in endeavouring to constitute companies to work their mines possessing inherent merits too feeble to command local capital and support, and becoming of real value only when foreign capital is applied to their development.

June 4. R. TREDINNICK,  
Consulting Engineer.

#### ST. JOHN DEL REY MINE.

SIR,—In the face of the fluctuations which almost daily occur in the price of these shares, indicative of market operations of a peculiar kind, I think it would be very satisfactory if the directors would convene a general meeting, or in some other way give a full and frank explanation as to our prospects for the future, and the steps that are being taken towards resuming the works interrupted by the fire. I confess to a sanguine opinion of this mine. I was not previously a shareholder, but could not refrain from buying a few shares when I observed that their fall in price represented a depreciation in the market value of the property approaching half a million sterling, whereas it was reported that estimates made on the spot, and confirmed by the highest authorities here, showed that the cost of sinking two new shafts to the old workings, through the solid ground, would only be from 30,000*l.* to 35,000*l.*, and these shafts, when finished, would be much more commodious than the old approaches. There is surely sufficient margin here to encourage an investment, even if there were any necessity to sink these new shafts. But I do not believe there exists any such necessity. What civil engineer would admit that there was the slightest difficulty in rapidly running a timber tunnel through loose debris, such as the old workings are apparently filled with. Being already sunk up, such a shaft as would require to be excavated against a second chance of fire by being saturated with some of the fire-resisting solutions. It is much to be regretted that the value of this fine property should be so much depreciated, and shareholders frightened into parting with their shares, when, apparently, there is no occasion for alarm. I observed a short time since that one of your correspondents, who takes the gloomy view of the question, mentioned that most of the lost interest in gold mining was due to the perseverance with which the St. John del Rey mine was worked. Mine present a very different aspect. It was in the height of its prosperity when the calamity occurred. The gold is still there, and all we have to do is to get to it. This cannot be a very difficult or excessively expensive task.

June 4. AN INVESTOR.

#### GOLD MINING COMPANIES—MARKET ANOMALIES.

SIR,—Ignorant, to a degree—perhaps inexcusably so—of those mysterious transactions familiarly known to most of your readers as “market operations,” I have for some time past endeavoured by common-sense reasoning to deduce something like a satisfactory conclusion as to the immediate or prospective reason of the enormous disparities in the negotiable value of shares in the leading gold mines now before the public. Common-sense, however, has utterly failed to clear away this mine from my untutored vision, and, therefore, I am compelled to appeal to some “market man” for an explanation of that which is to me inexplicable. By way of better illustrating my case, I will, in the first place, adduce the annexed comparisons:—

	No. of shares.	Aggregate market value.
St. John del Rey	11,000	£220,000
Don Pedro	75,102	£28,480
Pestarena	100,000	£162,000
Port Phillip	100,000	£150,000
Chontales	30,000	£60,000
Anglo-Brazilian	100,000	£75,000
Frontino and Bolivia	50,000	£37,000
Rosa Grande	100,000	£100,000

Now, what does this comparison show? That the St. John del Rey is selling for nearly as much as Don Pedro, although, unfortunately, the former mine, under the management of its directors, cannot possibly be brought into a profitable position for many years to come, while the latter is yielding a monthly profit of between 3000*l.* and 4000*l.* It also shows that Rosa Grande is selling for 100,000*l.*, although it is perfectly well known that something like two years of expenditure and time must elapse before any permanently satisfactory results can be realised; while the Pestarena is selling for not more than 162,000*l.*, in face of the fact that large monthly profits are being realised, and notwithstanding the testimony of the above-mentioned “market man” that it will become the most profitable gold mine in the world. It further shows that Frontino is selling for 25,000*l.*, less than Anglo-Brazilian, which certainly is not accounted for either by the position or prospects of the respective mines.

If any of your readers could point out the cause of these anomalies, a great favour would be conferred not only upon myself but also upon many others similarly situated.—June 3. VERBUM SAP.

#### FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—A letter which appeared in the Journal of May 23, signed “An Original Shareholder,” stated “It is admitted on all hands that the quantity of mineral contained in the company's property is practically illimitable, and, therefore, as the number of stamping-mills is gradually increased, the monthly returns cannot fail to be proportionately augmented, and progressive profits realised. Information to this effect has come to my knowledge from a most reliable source in New Granada, and it is but due to my co-shareholders that they should be informed there are substantial reasons for believing that there yet may be a prosperous future for the Frontino and Bolivia Company.” This appeared May 23, and on June 1 we received a circular letter from the directors, embracing several extracts from the advices of Mr. Rouch, the superintendent, which contained information entirely corroborative of that previously communicated by “An Original Shareholder.”

Now, I do not for one moment suppose that such information has not been regarded by all bona fide shareholders with much satisfaction, as indicative of the results that may yet be achieved by this, which “An Original Shareholder” has, not inaptly designated, “chequered enterprise,” but, seeing that from the time “An Original Shareholder's” letter appeared the shares have continued to steadily advance in market value, I do think that all shareholders, whether original or otherwise, should be placed upon the same footing. Unless it can be shown that “An Original Shareholder” obtained his information from private sources, I hold that the general body of proprietors have just grounds of complaint, inasmuch as many must have parted with their interest at a fearful discount; just as, it would appear, the long-looked-for corner has been turned, and at least some reward is about to be returned to those who have supplied the capital for the development of the mines.

Another point adverted to by “An Original Shareholder” is the low yield of the ore, accounting for it by the fact that during about two months in every year the native miners leave their camps for the purpose of tilling their land, and stating that, under the management of the directors, rather than the stamping-mills should remain idle, they were employed in reducing the refuse or “halvas” accumulated throughout the year. That this is the real and only cause of the temporary falling off in the yield of gold is evident from the fact now communicated by Mr. Rouch, for he states that “the last 60 tons passed through the stamps yielded 46½ ozs. of gold.” This average of over ¾ oz. of gold per ton of ore not only compares favourably with the yield of any gold mine before the public, but far exceeds the majority; and at the same time it shows practically that as soon as active operations are resumed the yield of gold immediately improves. The presence of “An Original Shareholder” does not seem, however, to have yet extended as far as the Frontino Mine, or, considering the favourable tenor of the information sent by Mr. Rouch, he would, I doubt not, have “vaunted much” about it. It now appears that the Frontino Mine, which has ever been looked upon by the English shareholders as the least promising portion of the company's property, is proving itself a really valuable property; for, indeed, we may judge from the statement of Mr. Rouch “that it has given just as much gold during an excessive drought as it had done formerly when water abounded.”

While as outside proprietors we have to thank “An Original Shareholder” for having anticipated the favourable information received by the last West India mail, I think the directors should, if possible, without compromising themselves, point out such facts as I am now speaking of, for by so doing shareholders would have some sort of data upon which to base their opinion as to the future. I am writing in the interests of those of my co-partners who have held their shares “through evil and good report,” and who are, therefore, fairly entitled to participate in any satisfactory results that may be realised.

ANOTHER ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDER.

#### SOUTH FOWEY CONSOLS.

SIR,—This mine, situated in Tywardreath, Cornwall, immediately adjoins the southern side of Fowey Consols, of which, I believe, it was formerly a part. The position of the property should command for it a high reputation as a first-class speculation, for all metallic mines must, to a certain extent, be so called until the veins are developed; but if ever any mine undeveloped deserved to be regarded as good this does, and that for the following reasons:—1. The adjoining mine, Fowey Consols, was worked successfully, the company having gained by the working 195,000*l.*; Par Consols, on the west, has yielded a profit of 220,000*l.*; East Crinnis, further west, gave a profit to Messrs. Taylor and Co., of 110,000*l.*; Pembroke Mine, a little further westward, gave 120,000*l.* profit; and Old Crinnis, adjoining Pembroke, gave 180,000*l.* profit.—2. In driving a cross-cut adit from the southern side of the set the company have intersected no less than 12 copper lodes, in a rock analogous to that of the rich mines named above. The

direction and character of the lodes are also similar.—3. Another lode, on the northern side of the set, was worked by the Fowey Consols Company, yielded large quantities of copper ore.—4. In almost every case the lodes in the group named have proved productive.—5. The granite range is within a mile of the mine.—6. The port of Par, where ores, &c., are shipped, is very near, so that the carriage of the minerals to, and of supplies from, the wharves is very cheap.—7. The conduct of the mine is in good hands, Capt. Puckey, the intelligent manager of Par Consols, being the manager, and Mr. Polkinghorne, of Woodlands, Par Station, the purser. The company is of every respectable one, the leading men, Dr. Trevery, Mr. W. West, Mr. C. B. Williams, &c.—8. The mine is to be drained cheaply by a water-wheel, now being erected, there being ample water for all purposes. There are so many circumstances in favour of the mine that I look forward with confidence to successful results.—June 3. R. S.

### Meetings of Public Companies.

#### CENTRAL AMERICAN ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

The second annual general meeting of shareholders of the Central American Association (Limited) was held on Friday, May 29, at the offices of the company, 4, Westminster-chambers, “for the purpose of receiving a report and balance-sheet from the directors, and confirming the same or otherwise, and for the purpose of declaring a dividend, and of electing directors and an auditor for the ensuing year, and of fixing the remuneration of the directors and auditor.”

Capt. BEDFORD PIM, R.N. (the Chairman), presided.

The notice convening the meeting and the report and balance-sheet were read.

The report stated that the directors, in issuing their second annual report to the shareholders, believed that they might, with justice, congratulate them upon the present position and future prospects of the company. On the occasion of the first general meeting, held in May, 1867, the directors, while expressing their confidence in the value of the Javali Mine, could only speak of future prospects. They had now, however, the satisfaction of announcing solid results, and of inviting the shareholders to dispose of an ample profit. The directors, with the sanction of the shareholders in general meeting, had concluded a contract for the sale of the Javali Mine, with the lands adjoining, and all plant and machinery, for 65,000*l.* sterling. This amount, after paying off all sums standing to the debit of the general “mines and estates account,” and also all moneys disbursed by the company in the investigation of properties in Nicaragua, besides writing off all establishment expenses of every kind in England, enabled a clear balance of 12,871*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* to be carried to the credit of the profit and loss account. The board proposed to write off at once the entire amount of the company's preliminary expenses, so as to have a net balance of 10,174*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* disposable by the shareholders as profit. Out of this sum the directors recommended that a dividend be declared of 5*s.* per share, and that the balance of profit, after providing for the remuneration of the directors and auditor, should be carried forward to the next account. The shareholders had, in general meeting, passed the necessary resolutions to enable the directors to take steps for the reduction of the company's shares from 5*l.* to 1*l.*, and for the return to the shareholders, on capital account, of 1*l.* per share out of the 1*l.* 10*s.* already paid by them; and the solicitors of the company were now engaged in conducting the formal proceedings for the reduction of the shares, and the effecting of the return. It was also resolved that it would be satisfactory to the shareholders that they should shortly explain the position of the company with reference to the Tucuyo and Bayano Estates. The first-named estate was situated on the River Tucuyo, which emptied itself into the Caribbean Sea on the coast of Venezuela. The estate was about 100 miles long, by an average of about 30 miles in width. The ground rising from the river was mostly a table land of very fertile soil, at the same time, salubrious character. There was an inexhaustible supply of fine sand, and the property, and boundless for mahogany and other valuable timber. The Association were merely mortgagees, having advanced to the owners the final instalment of the purchase money payable for the property. The advance made by the Association carried interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and the Association had an interest also in any profits which the owners might receive upon a sale. The Association had also the right of acquiring a part or the whole of the property on advantageous terms, should a company be formed in England to develop the property, which was absolutely vested in three of their number. They believed that it could be readily sold at any time for a sum several times greater than the entire amount of their advance and interest. The Bayano Estate was the property of the Association, and in progress of development and improvement, with a view to re-sale to a company to be formed in England to purchase it. In the meantime the board entertained no doubt that the actual working of the estate would show a satisfactory profit; while the sums employed in developing it and increasing the area of cultivation would be repaid out of the value of the property to a much more considerable amount than the actual expenditure. The estate extended for about nine miles along the Bayano river, at a distance of about 20 miles from its mouth, in the Bay of Panama. There was deep water in the river along the entire frontage, so that vessels of considerable burden could land and unload close to the shore. It was, on an average, about nine miles square, and the entire estate was free from swamps, and, therefore, most salubrious as well as highly fertile. The river Bayano at the point at which the estate was situated was only about 30 miles from the Atlantic; and on this account, doubtless, it has been favourably reported on to the Government of the United States as the most eligible line for the proposed ship canal to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific. It was under the consideration of the United States Government to guarantee a minimum dividend upon the capital required for this enterprise, and should they determine upon granting such a guarantee, there is no doubt that the requisite capital would be at once forthcoming. It need hardly be said that were the proposed canal carried out the value of the Bayano Estate would be reckoned by the square foot, rather than, as at present, by the square mile, as the property would, from its position and salubrity, become of necessity the centre of all traffic passing along the canal, and the principal place of residence of the large population which would be attracted to the country. Capt. Pim, one of the directors, retired on the present occasion by rotation, but, being eligible, offered himself for re-election. Mr. M'Arthur, the auditor of the company, also retired upon this occasion. Dr. Seemann, to whom the shareholders were indebted for the acquisition of the Javali Mine and the Bayano Estate, and who, until the close of last year, was the secretary of the company, retired from that office on the formation of the Javali Company. The board, believing that the knowledge and experience of Dr. Seemann would be of great value to the shareholders, begged to recommend his election as an additional member of the board. A formal resolution that Dr. Seemann be elected a director was submitted to the meeting.

The general balance-sheet, made up to April 30, showed the following items:—

Dr.—To capital, viz.:		
Authorised issue	30,000 shares	
Less shares allotted	4,000	= 26,000 shares
Less calls in arrears	17 10 0	= £38,225 0 0
Amount received on shares now forfeited		307 10 0
Debitable creditors	£14,950 0 0	
Accrued interest thereon to date	118 6 3	= 15,068 6 3
Bills payable, maturing		4,678 18 2
Creditors on open account		47 9 9
Balance profit	£12,871 12 11	
Less preliminary expenses	2,697 6 9	= 10,174 6 2
posed to be written off		
Total		£68,401 10 4

Cr.—By Javali Company (Limited), viz.:		
1. Instalments of purchase money not yet due	£50,000 0 0	
2. Advance on mortgage of the Tucuyo Estate with interest	£4,250 9 11	= £54,250 9 11
to date		4,394 5 2
Bayano Estate—1. Amount of purchase money	£5000 0 0	
2. Cost of developing to date	3600 0 0	= 8,600 0 0
Owners of Monte Mayor Mine		165 6 0
Furniture account		341 5 0
Cash in hand—1. At bankers	£636 11 4	
2. In office	13 12 11	= 650 4 3
Total		£68,401 10 4

Revenue account from the formation of the company to April 30, 1868:—		
Dr.—To general expenses, including office rent, gas, depreciation of office furniture, and other disbursement	£ 953 11 8	
Commission on debentures	359 13 1	
Interest account	2,636 7 6	
Salaries	1,673 4 4	
Mines and Estates account, including purchase-moneys of the Javali Mine and sums paid in connection with San Miguel Mine, and development of Javali Mine, and general expenses in Central America	50,037 0 1	
Balance profit	12,871 12 11	
Total		£68,531 9 6

Cr.—By Javali Company (Limited), being the amount receivable on sale of the Javali Mine and lands	£65,000 0 0	
By net proceeds of sales of gold	3,524 3 0	
Fees on transfers	7 6 6	
Total		£68,531 9 6

The CHAIRMAN moved, and Mr. A. A. POLLOCK seconded, the first resolution, “That the report and accounts, as now laid before the meeting, be and are hereby received and adopted,” which was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. A. POLLOCK then moved, and Mr. A. A. POLLOCK seconded, the second resolution, “That a dividend of 5*s.* per share, free of income tax, be declared on the shares of the company, to be payable on and after June 1,” which was carried unanimously.

Mr. F. REWER moved the third resolution, “That Capt. Pim be and is hereby re-elected a director.” Mr. F. REWER said that he had great pleasure in proposing that their zealous and far-seeing Chairman be re-elected a director, and he might, perhaps, be allowed to add his own congratulations as well as those of the shareholders that a “lucky act of justice” had at last been done by the Government in making their Chairman a post captain. Everyone must regret that promotion was so long delayed, when it ought to have been conferred upon him years ago, not only for his gallantry and bravery in the Chinese and Russian wars, but for his great services in the Polar region when he rescued the crew of the Investigator from starvation and death.—The resolution, which was seconded by Mr. A. A. POLLOCK, was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. A. POLLOCK then moved the fourth resolution, “That Dr. Berthold Seemann be and is hereby re-elected a director of the company.” Mr. POLLOCK said he knew he was depriving the Chairman of a great pleasure in proposing this resolution. Dr. Seemann and Capt. Pim, during their famous voyage around

the world of H.M.S. Herald, and cruises to the Arctic regions, had shared many dangers and hardships together, and obtained on these and other occasions that practical acquaintance with almost every part of the known globe that rendered their views and opinions so valuable. When he (Mr. Pollock) and the Chairman first conceived the idea of forming the Central American Association, Dr. Seemann consented to go at once to America and see what properties and prospects might offer themselves, the engagement being that if no company should be formed the travelling expenses and a mere nominal salary should be paid to him. Their reliance on his judgment had not been disappointed. They owed to him the acquisition of the Javali Mine and Bayano Estate, and they would never have touched the Tucuyo property if its owners had not produced as their credentials a report which Dr. Seemann wrote after examining it.

Mr. SALMON, in seconding the resolution, said that he and all his colleagues had the greatest confidence in Dr. Seemann's judgment, which was shown in an eminent degree when, acting on his own responsibility, he acquired that gem of Chontales, the Javali Mine. This resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. HARDING moved, and Mr. F. REWER seconded, the fifth resolution, “That the sum of 1000*l.* be appropriated by the directors for their remuneration for the last two years,” which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN moved, and Mr. A. A. POLLOCK seconded, the sixth resolution, “That the sum of 10*l.* 10*s.* for each year's audit of the accounts of the company be voted as remuneration to the auditor of the company,” which was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. A. POLLOCK moved, and Mr. SALMON seconded, the seventh resolution, “That Mr. Edward Harding be elected an auditor of the company for the ensuing year.” Mr. POLLOCK stated that Mr. M'Arthur, their former auditor who had performed his duty most satisfactorily, was entering a wider field of usefulness, and it was, therefore, necessary to fill up the vacancy. Mr. Harding had been for years at the head of a large and successful firm in India, and was a most competent person for the office.—The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. HARDING, on accepting the office, returned thanks for the honour done him, for an honour he certainly held it to be an officer of the company.

In reply to a question from Mr. Gatliff, the CHAIRMAN said at present they were only cultivating sugar on the Bayano Estate, for which its soil and climate were extremely favourable. Last year they had sold about 1000*l.* of produce, and this year not less than 2000*l.* Only 5000*l.* cash had been paid for this extensive property, the remaining 5000*l.* the vendor would take in shares of the company to be formed for working the estate.

In reply to a Shareholder as to whether the shares in the projected Bayano Company would, in the first instance, be offered *pro rata* to the Central American shareholders, Mr. POLLOCK replied that the same plan would probably be followed as that pursued when the Javali Company was brought out.

Dr. SEEMANN explained that the value of the Bayano Estate was so well understood at Panama itself that he brought home applications for shares in the company to be formed for working it from all the leading bankers, merchants, and foreign consuls at that place. He had himself gone up the Bayano River in a steamer of 250 tons, obligingly lent to him by the Panama Railroad Company—a company whose liberality was only equalled by its astounding commercial success, and he had been able to step on shore from the deck of the steamer. The Central American Association's own schooner was always anchored alongside of the banks. They would be able to sell as much sugar as they could produce. The great steamship companies touching at Panama would take every pound, and the Pacific Steamship Company had already secured the whole of the now-growing crop.

In reply to Mr. Gatliff's question, Mr. POLLOCK explained the nature of the mortgage of the Tucuyo Estate, and the enormous value of the property, on which the association had advanced but a comparative trifle. It took, Dr. Seemann assured them, ten days to ride from one end of the estate to the other. It was a little kingdom in itself, and the coal beds which Dr. Seemann discovered on the property extended for several miles, the coal itself being valued in London at the rate of 30*s.* per ton.

In reply to Messrs. Bayley and Bental's question, Capt. PIM stated that the Central American Association incurred no pecuniary liability in taking up the Mosquito Land Securities. The whole subject had been carefully examined by the association's own solicitors (Messrs. Bischoff, Cox, and Bompas), and the course pursued was fully approved of by them. The committee of Mosquito bondholders paid at present a small sum for certain office expenses. No less than 5,500,000 acres of land had been claimed in Mosquito, and towards the end of next week he should issue his certificate for the number of acres he awarded to each claimant: 1*s.* 6*d.* for each 1000 acres had been charged for registration. Much dissatisfaction had been expressed in Central America that Gen. Martinez had not settled the Mosquito question when he was in England as plenipotentiary of Nicaragua, and that he had to return to his native country without carrying out the object of his mission. He (Capt. Pim) and Mr. Pollock would have helped him most materially, but the conditions which the General imposed on the proposed grant of land for 5,000,000 of acres—that the whole should be under cultivation five years after they were ceded—were perfectly inadmissible.

In reply to a Shareholder, who begged pardon for asking how the youngest child of the association (the Javali) was getting on, Mr. POLLOCK said that he was now speaking with the pride of a parent when he told them that all the accounts received were extremely good, and every fresh testimony was favourable. Even Mr. Belt, whose account of the Chontales Mines was, perhaps, ungenerous, gloomy, valued the tail end of the Javali, called the Pavon, which had been rejected as too poor by the first owner of the Javali, at 30,000*l.* Mr. Allington, one of the directors, who was still out at the mine, spoke in the highest terms of its richness, and Mr. Bordwell, the Californian engineer, who had been setting up their stamp machinery, gave it as his deliberate opinion that the Javali was the richest gold mine he ever saw, and he had seen many, and that if it were in California one would not be able to buy even a share for 1*l.* The Javali shares had been sold on the Stock Exchange at 7*s.* 6*d.* and 10*s.* premium, exclusive of the bonus dividend warrants, which latter also now fetched from 6*s.* to 10*s.* each. Besides Col. Maury, their manager, they had in their employ several picked men from the Harz Mountains, who had been for years in the Government Mines there, and bore an excellent character. Their mining captain, Mr. Johns, was a man of the highest acquirements, who had not only received a sound education in the oldest and most successful of the mines, but had also practically worked in some of the oldest and most successful.

Mr. GATLIFF proposed, and Capt. REID seconded, a vote of thanks to the directors for their unwearied exertions, and the able manner in which they had conducted the business of the company to so gratifying and successful an issue.

The meeting then separated.

#### GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, on Monday, Alderman REDMOND CARROLL in the chair.

Mr. H. C. FOWLER (the secretary) read the reports of the directors and mining manager, of which the subjoined are abstracts—the usual preliminary having been previously disposed of.

The directors congratulated the shareholders that the property is steadily progressing towards prosperity, and that the favourable anticipations they have always entertained as to the results to be obtained from the manufacture of zinc oxide are in a fair way of being realised. At Silver Mines the erection of furnaces, for the production of the zinc oxide, has been pushed forward with all possible dispatch; but owing to most serious delays, from non-performance of agreement for fire-clay goods, on the part of a Scotch manufacturing firm, together with the unavoidable detention of ships (from the very stormy and severe winter weather) after some of the goods were shipped, the works were seriously retarded. The most of the useful materials are, however, now received at the mines, and the remainder expected within a few weeks, when the 11 furnaces, which are all now completed, will speedily be ready to commence full operations. While these works were in progress the most careful attention was being given to improving the colour of the oxide and testing the marketable value of the article. They are now producing; the result has been found fully equal to anticipations, several lots having been already sold at 25*s.* a ton; and with the arrangements now being carried out for the still greater improvement of the colour, there is no doubt an oxide will be produced that will command a high position in the market. Under these circumstances the directors feel confident the time is now not far distant when this portion of the property will be yielding a handsome profit. The kiln for the manufacture of fire-bricks has now been at work for some time past, burning excellent fire-bricks, made from the large deposit of fire-clay on the property, and will thus not only effect considerable saving in erecting future furnaces, but will become a source of income to the company. At Shallee the stopes worked during the past half-year continue to yield good silver-lead ore, and fair progress has been made in sinking the engine-shaft, but owing to the very hard nature of the ground, this work has not been so expeditious as could have been desired; yet the shaft continues to show strong spots of silver-lead ore, thus retaining its promising appearance. All the machinery continues to work most satisfactorily, and when the additional percussion tables, now in course of erection, are in operation the returns of marketable ore will be increased.

Capt. W. G. Roberts reported that during the past half-year some further improvements have been made in the manufacture of zinc oxide, ensuring the production of an article much superior in colour to any they have before made. Eleven new oxide furnaces are erected, with dampers and smoke flues complete. The oxide room and receiving chambers are being prepared, and will be ready by the time the remainder of the materials are on the ground. A brick kiln, with drying-house and tempering-mill, have been erected, and the making and burning of fire-bricks are going on satisfactorily, producing an excellent article, and when the crusher is up will effect a very great saving in this material. The construction of the oxide works has been simplified, and he anticipates the erection of other furnaces and appliances will be done much cheaper, and far more expeditiously. At the Shallee Mine the stopes are without any marked change, producing average work; but he hopes the ore will become more concentrated. The deeper levels, where the ore is not so rich, is 10*s.* fathoms. In order to extract all the ore possible from the stamped work, and increase the returns, by every means available, some additional percussion tables and other apparatus are being erected and will soon be at work. The machinery is in good working order, and the system of dressing works very satisfactorily.

The CHAIRMAN in moving the adoption of the report, said that it had been so carefully drawn up, with a view to furnish the fullest statement of the condition and prospects of their mines, that but little remained for him to advert to. The company had been very seriously disappointed by the delay which they experienced at the hands of the contractors in Glasgow, who had been engaged to supply piping and other materials for the construction of the new furnaces. The delay had retarded the preparation of oxide of zinc for the market, and a serious loss to the company resulted. There were now four furnaces at work, and the others would be very soon completed. Mr. W. R. FAYLE had much pleasure in seconding the motion, and upon the resolution being put to the meeting it was unanimously carried.

Mr. D'ANCY, one of the auditors, was glad to be able to state that the books of the company had been kept with the most scrupulous care, and that every penny had been satisfactorily accounted for.

In reply to Mr. W. H. FLETCHER, it was stated that 1810*l.* still remained due on calls, and it was determined that the best efforts should be used to collect these arrears, but that for the present legal proceedings should not be taken.

Mr. FLETCHER observed that a considerable sum was charged for the manufacture of fire-bricks at the works, and that the returns led for the past half-year appeared to be small.

The CHAIRMAN replied that a vein of clay had been discovered at the works



admirably suited for the manufacture of bricks, and it had been determined to carry on their manufacture, both for their own purposes and for sale. He admitted that the returns of lead for the past half-year had been small, but he reminded Mr. Fletcher that the new levels promised well, and there would doubtless soon be an increase in the returns. It would depend on the new furnaces how much oxide, which it had been calculated would return a large sum, would be produced for the future.

Messrs. Eggleston, Drury, and Kelley were then re-appointed auditors; and upon the ballot being taken for directors, the choice was declared to have fallen on Messrs. W. H. Carroll, R. J. Devitt, W. R. Fayle, Edward Nolan, and Thomas Wood.

The best thanks of the meeting having been voted the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

#### SOUTH CONDURROW MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austin-friars, on Thursday.—Mr. BUCKLAND in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and approved.

A statement of accounts for the four months ending December showed a debit balance of 326l. 1s. 3d.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

June 1.—West Basset Lode: King's shaft is now down 8 fms. 2ft. below the 82 fm. level, sinking through a channel of soft light-colored granite, having the lode to the south, and all the branches we have met with passing through the shaft southward towards the lode. We calculate on reaching the 93 and intersecting the lode in the latter part of July. The 82 east is now about 24 fms. beyond King's shaft; the lode in the end is 2 ft. wide, composed of soft quartz and flookan. The same level west is 21 fathoms beyond King's shaft; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of soft friable quartz, prlan, &c., and containing tin, worth about 2l. per fathom. The 71 east is now 40 fms. beyond King's shaft; the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan, mixed with granite. The same level west is 30 fms. beyond King's shaft, and passing through a hard tin capel, producing a little tin. We expect an improvement on getting through this hard channel of rock, and under the copper ground driven through at the levels above. The 61 north, on the cross-course, east of King's shaft, has been extended about 45 fms. from West Basset level, and is driving through soft, white granite, forming a highly favourable stratum, in driving through which the north lodes may be cheaply and expeditiously reached. One of these lodes, the engine lode, has been intersected at the 30 fm. level, but none of the others have been seen below the adit. Wood's lode, in this direction, appears to be well worthy of a trial in depth, and to offer very good chances of yielding good results for copper, more particularly to the west of the cross-course, on which we are driving, where it presents a much more favourable appearance at the adit level than eastward from the same point. The 51 west is about 45 fms. beyond King's shaft, and has for some time been passing through a hard, uncongenial stratum, but appears now to be entering a better class rock, and the lode is improving in character, the slope in the back, behind the last-named end, is yielding tinstone of better quality as we open out the lode towards the south wall; and as soon as we can get our steam-whim to work we shall be able to employ a larger force in breaking tin from this lode, with considerable advantage to the mine. We could not, however, with our present horse-whim draw more stuff than we have been hitherto breaking. The 51 west is now about 25 fms. beyond Vivian's shaft; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of chlorite, muddle, occasional stones of copper ore, and presenting altogether a highly favourable appearance for copper. This level has passed through a large, fine-looking lode for a distance of rather more than 40 fms., under which none of the deeper levels have yet passed. The slope in the back of the last-named level, immediately east of Vivian's shaft, continues to produce about 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. Middle Lode: In the 20, east of the cross-cut, east of engine-shaft, we are driving through tin ground worth about 10l. per fathom; the price for stopping is about 1l. 10s. per fathom. We are preparing to drive the 30 and the adit on this lode, and have three tribute pitches working on it. The steam-whim-house will be ready for the engine in a week; and in a month we calculate on having the whim at work, which will enable us to carry out the operations of the mine with increased vigour. The present state of the mine enables us to estimate the sales of tin and copper for the next meeting at about 500l.; but any improvement in the several points of operation will enable us to do better than this; and we think it very probable that we may meet with such improvements, there being two points to which we look with much interest—the intersection of the lode on reaching the 93 fm. level, which will be accomplished in the latter part of July, and the approach of the 61 and deeper levels to the large and highly promising lode for copper driven through in the 51 fm. level, west of King's and Vivian's shafts.—J. VIVIAN AND SON, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report be received, and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed.—Mr. KING, in reply to questions from different shareholders, stated that he did not see how the costs could be reduced to less than 400l. per month, for it must be remembered that they were sinking the shaft and driving two ends.—Mr. BIDES did not know any mine in Cornwall that was being opened up so rapidly and economically as South Condurrow.

Mr. KING added that an important improvement had just taken place in the nature of the ground through which the shaft was being sunk—an improvement, too, that had been long desired. Up till the present time there had been too much iron mixed with the granite, which he need hardly say was an objectionable element. That, however, had now died out, and the general characteristics of the ground were everything that could be desired; and the various droppers coming into the lode materially strengthened the belief that in depth remunerative results would be realised.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the financial position of the mine, informed the shareholders that the agents calculated upon raising about 800l. worth of ore during the current four months, while the costs during the same period would amount to 1700l., which, added to the debit balance of 300l., would make the total debit at the next meeting 2800l., exclusive of the 800l. of ore raised in the meantime, and irrespective of any improvement in the mine or in the price of tin and copper. If the shareholders now agreed to adopt the recommendation of the committee, and made a call of 3s. per share, the loss upon the four months would be about met.

Mr. KING observed that everything was charged up. The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts passed and allowed. Upon the proposition of Mr. BIDES, seconded by Mr. JEFFERYS, a call of 3s. per share was made, and the committee of management were re-elected. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY GOLD MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Monday.

Mr. HENRY HAYMEN in the chair.

Mr. JOHN E. DAWSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the mail had arrived that morning, and with the permission of the meeting he would, in the first place, call upon the secretary to read the information received.

The SECRETARY read the advices, which appear in another column.

The CHAIRMAN said the shareholders had seen by the published telegram—which he might add was the first received in accordance with the expressed wishes of the shareholders—that the probable produce for April would be 15,500 ozs.; he thought that must be an encouraging fact to the shareholders, looking to the future. It appeared also that gold had been found in places other than lines Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, which was also encouraging, besides which it went to corroborate his (the Chairman's) opinion of the property called Don Pedro, that, although there would probably be no "ups" or "downs," to a certain extent, yet that as the explorations were extended into the mountains, the richer would the stuff be found. If the shareholders took the last three months' working, they would find that although the results had been realised from what might be considered average workings, yet that the directors were able to declare the same amount of dividend as that paid for the first quarter of the last financial year, and carry forward a similar amount; and he could not help thinking that the works progressed further and further, the dividends would increase. His own opinion was that the results for the year just entered upon, the dividend for the first quarter of which he was about to propose, would place the directors in a position to pay dividends at least equal to those paid during the past year. He had very little more to say upon the present occasion; he had hoped that Capt. T. Treloar would have been sufficiently well to have been present to-day; he had returned to Cornwall, but probably before leaving this country he (the Chairman) would have the opportunity of introducing him to the shareholders. If (the Chairman) and his colleagues were accused of all sorts of things for having called the meeting on June 1, as the most troublesome thing in the world to endeavour to suit everybody's convenience; but he might just mention that May 31 was the end of their first financial quarter. As that had this time fallen upon a Sunday, it would not have been very convenient to have held the meeting on that day, and the previous day (Saturday) was generally considered a half-holiday. Therefore, the board was under the impression that, considering the convenience of all sections of shareholders, to-day would prove the most suitable. They had endeavoured to oblige all sections of the proprietors, but the day selected did not appear to have given satisfaction to the gentlemen connected with the Stock Exchange. All he could say was that the directors always did their best to give the earliest information, and to pay the dividends at the earliest date. He would now simply move that an interim dividend of 1s. 6d. per share (being upwards of 42 per cent. per annum) be declared for the first quarter ending March 31, leaving the sum of 4825l. to be carried forward to the quarter ending June.

Mr. WILDE seconded the proposition.

Mr. HILL enquired by what amount the probable produce for April exceeded that of the previous month?—The CHAIRMAN said that the produce for March amounted to 11,500 ozs., against 15,500 ozs. for April.

Mr. HILL also enquired whether the increased produce was attributable to any new discovery?—The CHAIRMAN said that as far as they yet knew it was due solely to a new discovery, but until the monthly documents were received it was impossible to enter more fully into details.

The proposition for the payment of the dividend was put and carried.

The CHAIRMAN said when the board last met the shareholders they had sustained a great loss by the sudden death of one of their oldest colleagues, and one connected with its affairs, and having long resided in Brazil, his services were exceptionally valuable. Suddenly, and very suddenly, he had been taken from them, and he (the Chairman) thought they could not part upon the present occasion without moving a resolution to the services he had rendered, and also condoling with his family. He would, therefore, move the following resolution:—"That the shareholders learn with feelings of the deepest regret of the sudden death of Mr. Robert H. Hesketh, and desire to convey to Mrs. Hesketh their most sincere feelings of condolence and sympathy."

Upon the proposition of Mr. BURNARD, seconded by Mr. KINGCOME, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors.—The CHAIRMAN, having acknowledged the vote, said that he could only repeat what he had already stated, at the same time expressing a hope that what had been done in

the past would be accepted as an earnest of what might be expected in the future.—The meeting then separated.

#### EAST ROSEWARNE MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austin-friars, on Wednesday.—Mr. OGILVIE in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and approved.

A statement of accounts for the four months ending December showed a debit balance of 50l. 6s. 10d.

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

May 20.—We beg to inform you that since the last meeting we have sunk King's shaft 5 fms. 4 ft.; for this distance the lode will average 12 inches wide, and worth from 6l. to 10l. per fathom for the length of the shaft (12 feet). We have 2 ft. more to sink to make it 10 fms. below the 105 fm. level. I calculate to do this in a week from this date, when we shall be in a position to drive the 115, east and west of shaft, with all speed; and if the lode should prove as productive in these levels as it has been in the shaft we shall open up a valuable piece of ore ground, which will enable us to increase our returns as soon as we can make it available for stopping. The 105, west of shaft, is driven 7 fms. 3 feet, through very hard ground; for the first 6 fms. the lode is 12 in. wide, producing stones of ore; and in the last 9 ft. driven the lode has improved in value, now worth 5l. per fathom, and likely to improve as we drive west towards the elvan course. The 105, east of shaft, is driven 7 fms.; lode 12 in. wide, worth on an average 4l. per fathom, and the present end is producing stones of ore, but not enough to value; I have no doubt but that this lode will resume its former appearance in driving a short distance. The 95, west of shaft, is driven 10 fms. 2 ft.; the lode for this distance will average 12 in. wide, worth from 6l. to 9l. per fathom; the present end is worth 8l. per fathom. The rise in the back of this level, 9 ft. behind the end, is up 2 fms. 3 ft.; lode 12 in. wide, worth 8l. per fathom. The 95, east of shaft, is driven 4 fms. 3 ft.; lode 12 in. wide, worth 4l. per fathom. The rise in the back of this level, about 9 ft. behind the end, is up 3 fms. 3 feet; lode worth 6l. per fathom. The 85, west of shaft, is driven 8 fms. 3 ft., through a lode 10 in. wide, worth from 5l. to 8l. per fathom; the present end is letting out more water than usual. The slope in the back of the 105, east of shaft, is worth 6l. per fathom. Two slopes in the back of the 95, west of shaft, are worth 7l. per fathom each. Three slopes in the back of the 85, west of shaft, are worth 6l. per fathom each. We have four pitches working on tribute, one at 8s., two at 10s., and one at 13s. 4d. in 1l. In viewing the different points of operation, with the exception of the 85, west of King's shaft, because we are very likely to get an increase of water from the old mine to the west, our engines and pitwork are all in good working condition. We have employed underground and at surface 63 men, 16 boys, and 23 girls.—CHARLES GLASSON.

The CHAIRMAN having moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed, stated that the general aspect of the different points of operation at the mine afforded the shareholders every encouragement to persevere. One of the most important features in the report was that the greatest depth attained (the 115 fm. level) such ore was being opened up as to justify the belief that at no distant day results would be realised which would replace East Rosewarne in a profitable productive position. The accounts showed that there was a trifling debit balance, but, as would be seen by the report of the agent, the returns during the current four months would meet the cost, and should the standard for copper ore improve—which it was not too much to hope would soon be the case—shareholders might fairly look forward to a renewal of dividends.—Mr. McALLAN seconded the proposition.

Mr. KING, replying to questions, stated that it was computed the returns of the present four months would be equal to those of the past, so that any improvement in the price of copper would place the balance on the right side of the account. Of course, the successive drops in the standard had affected their profits very materially. He wished it to be understood that the work operations were being carried out upon an extensive scale, and it should be remembered that a lode in the present mine of the value of 8l. or 10l. per fm. was in actual value, compared to a lode in other mines, 15l. to 20l., as some of the ends were sometimes driven for 15s. to 20s. per fathom.

The report was received and ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed.

The committee of management were re-elected. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

At GREAT WORK meeting, on May 26, no call was made as anticipated, but the questionable plan adopted of placing 307l. belonging to the club account to the credit of the adventurers. Costs 4052l., including bills 941l., but we are not informed up to what periods all bills are charged.

At DOLCOATH meeting, on Monday, a dividend of 4l. per share will, it is said, be declared, although some hundreds of pounds extra cost has to be provided for.

WHEEL AGAR.—The present flatness in the share market is nowhere more manifest than in the price of these shares. The two shafts are being sunk with every dispatch. In the flat-roof shaft East Pool lode is daily expected to be met with. In the western shaft the lode is producing some very rich stones of copper ore, and, being near the junction of the granite, a great deposit of ore is expected, the same lode having proved exceedingly rich to the west of this mine.

At the PRINCESS OF WALES MINE they have discovered a splendid lode in the north adit level cross-cut, at a depth of 10 fms. from surface, which is considered by several agents in the locality to be the finest discovery made since Devon Great Consols was started. Samples taken from the lode have been sent to London for the inspection of those interested.

#### FOREIGN MINES.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN GOLD.—Mr. F. S. Symons (May 2): The operations in the mine are progressing very satisfactorily, and we have now a force nearly adequate for our requirements. The appearance of the stone generally throughout the mine is without material change to note since last advised, save the improvement in the standard of the lode. At the former the lode has become much disordered by kilas; but at the latter the appearance of the stone was never so promising as at present, and we can still hope that this body of lode will turn out to be a canoa. The sinking of Dawson's shaft has been resumed, and is being prosecuted with all dispatch. At the deep adit good duty has been done, and one of the auriferous lines running under the foot-wall uncovered. But we are yet unable to say whether the same will come up to our expectations. At present it is very small. Operations have been carried on in the Barril adit, with the view of reaching some old workings in the Mina de Barril. We have extended the old rise 2 feet, and have yet about 5 feet of lodey matter to drive through before being to the old workings.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Advices received June 1, at 10 a.m. Shannon.

Morro Velho, April 29.—GENERAL OPERATIONS: Since writing you on the 17th current our general work has gone on steadily, and without interruption at the various points where we are quarrying. The supply of water is unusually small for this season of the year. The whole of the available water at the Cristaes source is now being conveyed to the works.

GOLD EXTRACTED TO DATE.—The produce from the stamps at Morro Velho during the second division of April, being a period of 10 days, is as follows:—

From General stamps	2,624	Ozts.	1713.5	= 1531
Gala Mineral average 14 heads	404	Ozts.		
Gabiroba Mineral average four heads	103	Ozts.		
Total	507	Ozts.		

Comparing the above produce with that extracted at Morro Velho during the previous or first division of the month, there is an improvement both as regards the yield per ton or the gold return per den.

Days	Ozts.	Ozts. per den.	Ozts. per ton.
First division gave	12	2078	= 173.1
Second	10	2624	= 262.4
Gala, first division gave	12	569	= 47.4
"second	10	507	= 50.7

The improvement in the standard of the lode is the feature most to be noted in the General stamps is so far satisfactory, and there is reason to hope this improvement may continue. We are at present getting a rather better supply of mineral than we had during the division now reported on.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY GOLD.—Mr. F. S. Symons (May 2): Weighed to date 13,500 ozs., and we expect the produce for April will amount to 15,500 ozs. (1788 oz. Troy). The operations have been carried on in the usual manner, and the general body of lode yielded well. No. 4 line in the first division of the month made a bunch of gold, then failed, but to date is again improving. The water in the line is giving us a deal of trouble and increasing daily; we have great difficulty to keep it down so as to prosecute the sinking. The lode cut in the first division of the month has yielded first-class work; no such has before been seen from Machine, except in a defined line. The nature and texture are different from the Jacotinga yet worked on. No "line" can be traced for any distance, though now and then one is encountered, but again dies out, large pieces of gold have been found, some weighing upwards of 60 ozs. The workings, 8 ft. wide, have been extended west 4 fms. The lode in the breast is 7 ft. high, it has been proved, by explorations north, that it is not a new run of ground, but a large body of lode that has made in a warp or curve of the foot-wall south of No. 4. It is hoped that the shoot is standing entire from the place intersected to Hilleke's level east. Workings on it are being pushed on with. At the shallow adit the ground has been very wet, and little progress has been made. At the middle one good duty has been done. One corps is working at the deep adit. In our exploratory works there is nothing new.

ROSSA GRANDE GOLD.—Mr. Ernest Hilleke (April 30): Little alteration has taken place in the appearance of the lodes since my last. The lode in extending the adit level east is getting smaller in size, but it is opening more in the slopes at this place towards the air-shaft. Our principal force and main strength is put in sinking the air-shaft, and we are pushing on with all speed to attain this most desirable communication. Seven fathoms have been sunk in this month, and 9 fathoms more have to be sunk before we shall intersect the adit level; this I hope will be completed by next month. Our gold cleaned up to the 20th instant inclusive amounts to 459 ozs.

FORTUNA.—May 23: Canada Incoosa Mine: In the 110, east and west of O'Shea's shaft, no change is apparent since last report. Good progress is being made in the 100, west of O'Shea's shaft. The lode in the 90, west of Judd's shaft, is compact and regular, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. In the bottom of the 80, west of Judd's shaft, there are good stones of ore, yield-

ing ½ ton per fathom, but the upper part is poor. The ground in the 80 cross-cut south has been a little easier for driving during the past week. A great improvement has taken place in the 70, east of Carro's shaft, and it still continues to improve; the lode yields 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 55, east of San Tomas shaft, produces ½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode is small, and the ground very much broken up. Picon's winze, sinking below the 100, yields 1½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode is not so productive as it was, but has still a very promising appearance.—South Lode: The lode in the 50, east of San Pedro shaft, is large, composed of quartz, intermixed with lead ore, yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom, during the past week. The 50, west of San Pedro shaft, produces ½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 40, west of San Pedro shaft, the lode, which yields ½ ton of ore per fathom, is still small, and the ground hard for driving.—Los Salidos Mine: The lode in the 100, west of Morris's engine-shaft, is small, and the ground hard. The 65, east of San Carlos shaft, contains some good stones of lead ore. In the 100, east of Morris's engine-shaft, the lode is large and strong, but has greatly fallen off in value during the last few days, yielding now ½ ton of ore per fm. The 30, east of Carro's shaft, produces 1 ton of ore per fathom; the lode is very changeable, and has in the past fortnight been opening good ground worth 2000s. per fathom. The 75, east of San Pablo's shaft, yields 2½ tons of ore per fathom; this end continues to open a very valuable piece of ore ground.—Shafts and Winzes: In Buenos Amigos shaft, sinking below the 90, the lode is very small, and the ground is much harder than it has been. We have commenced sinking San Gabriel shaft, below the 90, and shall get it down as fast as possible; the lode yields 1 ton of ore per fathom. In Callejon's winze, below the 55, there are two small branches of lead, their yield, however, is insufficient to value.

ALAMILLOS.—May 25: The lode in the 4th level, east from La Magdalena shaft, is small, and the ground very hard. The 4th level, west of La Magdalena shaft, yields 1 ton of ore per fm.; the lode is less productive than it was, but has still a good appearance. We expect to hole the 4th level, east of Taylor's shaft, during the present week. The lode in the 5th level, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is large, yielding stones of ore occasionally; the ground is easy. In the 4th level, west of San Andriano shaft, the ground is hard, and the lode small and poor. The lode in the 3d level, west of San Jaco shaft, is large, composed of calcareous spar and barytes, with stones of lead ore. In the 2d level, west of Crosby's cross-cut, the lode, which yields ¾ ton of ore per fathom, has slightly improved, and the ground has become a little easier.—Shafts and Winzes: Good progress is being made in sinking La Magdalena shaft below the 4th level. We have been obliged to suspend the sinking of San Guillermo shaft, below surface, in consequence of an increase of water. Gil's winze, which is being sunk in the bottom of the 4th level, west from La Magdalena shaft, produces 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in Barga's winze, below the 3d level, is unproductive. Alfonso's winze, below the 2d level, yields 1 ton per fm.; this is being sunk in advance of the 3d level, west from San Jaco. The lode in Perez' shaft, below the 2d level, has changed its underlie, and become more productive; it now yields 1 ton per fathom.

LINARES.—May 23: West of Engine-shaft: The lode in the 110, driving west of San Tomas engine-shaft, is improving; it now yields ¾ ton of ore per fathom. In the 75, west of Warner's engine-shaft, the lode is large, consisting chiefly of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, producing of the latter ¾ ton per fathom. The 30, east of San Francisco shaft, yields 1½ ton per fathom; this end is opening good tribute ground.—East of Engine-shaft: The lode in the 95, east of Taylor's cross-cut, produces ½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode is very wide, and spotted throughout with lead ore. In the 95, east of No. 154 winze, the lode is large and strong, containing a good leader of lead, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 95, west of No. 154 winze, yields stones of ore.—Shafts and Winzes: In Warner's engine-shaft, sinking below the 75, the lode is very large, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom, and the ground is favourable for sinking; the lode has fallen off in size and value during the past fortnight in San Jaco shaft; it now yields ½ ton per fathom. No. 157 winze, below the 61, produces 1 ton of ore per fathom; the lode is not so productive as when last reported on. No. 158 winze, below the 85, yields 1 ton per fathom; this is going down in a very kindly lode. The lode in No. 159 winze, below the 31, yields 1 ton of ore per fathom; the lode is very firm and compact, containing chiefly of quartz and lead ore.

LAGUNA.—J. R. Rule, April 7: The mine is now completely drained, and I expect that the working will be actively resumed in the course of a few days. There are two circumstances which have hindered the workmen (barreters) from setting themselves to work earlier—one is, that the custom of the district having been to get a ready-made lode on one eighth of the ore; and with respect to the Arevalo Mine, the principal mine in the district, an operation has been made whereby the eighth part of the ores has been substituted by a tenth part, which reduction, however, these barreters seem to question if it be obligatory on them to adopt in every mine, and I understand there has been much discussion amongst them respecting its adoption in the mine of Laguna, but I have intimated to them that there cannot be two laws for one district, and that which has been established for Arevalo is the same under which they must work in Laguna, which is 4 reals per day, and one-tenth of the ores then, or instead of the 4 reals per day the measurement of the ground driven or sunk at a price, with one-tenth of the ores. This subject, however, I am informed, has detained them for a week past, and now the "holy week" has set in, during which, by custom, little work is done, but this I have no doubt that the working will be carried on in earnest.

LUSITANIAN.—May 26: At Taylor's engine-shaft, below the 120, the lode has not been taken down for the last fortnight, but from its appearance we judge it to be worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. River shaft, below the 90, is now down to the 100, and the men are put to drive west of the shaft to communicate with the level coming east of Taylor's. The lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of a dry flookan.—Basto's Lode: The 120 fm. level, east of Taylor's, yields 1 ton of ore per fm. The 120 fm. level, west of Taylor's, yields 1 ton per fathom. The 110 fm. level, east of Taylor's, is composed of flookan and stones of ore. The 110 fathom level, west yields ½ ton per fm. The 100 east is composed of a dry flookan; we expect to communicate this level with River shaft next month. The lode in the 90, east of River shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of flookan. The 70 fm. level, east of River shaft, contains small quantities of copper ore. The lode in the 38 fathom level, west of Perez' shaft, is split into small strings. In the 18 the lode is small, composed of quartz and muddle. The lode at the adit is very small, but contains a little black oxide of copper, and is letting out a little water, but the ground is hard.—Ponte Lode: The lode in the 28, east of slide, is 4 in. wide, composed of quartz.—Caunter Lode: The lode in the 100, east of cross-cut, at Taylor's, is in a disturbed state, being a mixture of flookan and country. The 90, east of slide, is composed of flookan. The 80, east of slide, yields ¾ ton per fathom. The cross-cuts are of the same character as when last reported on.—Winzes: No. 23 winze, below the 110, west of Taylor's, produces 2 tons of ore per fm. No. 72 winze, below the 70, east of slide, yields ¾ ton per fathom.—Stopes on New Lode: In the stopes above the 70, east of No. 65 winze, the lode is worth ¾ ton per fathom.—Basto's Lode: In the stopes above the 18, west of Fonsaca's winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the stopes above the 28 fm. level, east and west of No. 58 winze, the lode is worth ¾ ton per fathom. In the stopes above the 80, east of Domingo's winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the 80, west of Domingo's winze, the lode is worth ¾ ton per fathom. In the stopes above the 80, east of Taylor's, the lode is worth ½ ton per fm. In the 30 east is 6 ft. wide, composed of a piece of country in the middle, and a branch of quartz on each side, 1 ft. wide, containing lead worth about 1 ton per fathom. In the 20 east the lode is 9 ft. wide, composed of quartz and lead, intermixed with country, and worth ¾ ton per fathom. The lode in the 10 east is 1½ ft. wide, composed of rusty quartz and stones of lead.—Stopes on the Great Lode: In the stopes above the 20, east of incline shaft, the lode yields 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes above the 10, east of incline shaft, the lode yields ¾ ton per fathom. In the stopes above the 30, east of incline shaft, the lode yields 1 ton per fathom.

VAL SASSAM.—May 30: I have just returned from the Tospino Mine, where I am pleased to tell you we are getting pretty rapidly into a fair way of working. We have now a staff of men at the mine preparing stuff for the crusher, which I hope we shall be able to keep regularly at work for a considerable time. During the week we have commenced sending crusher stuff down the wire-rope incline; it works well. For reasons which I stated in my last letter—the disorder in which the severe winter left the dressing works, and the time necessarily taken up in preparatory arrangements—we have not been able to get out so much ore during the month as I had hoped. As we have not yet weighed nor sampled I cannot say exactly what our returns from Tospino will be—between 3 and 4 tons probably, I think, tolerably fair percentage for these ores. I regret to say the stuff is very poor, and a great deal has to be handled for a small quantity of ore. I believe, however, with some new, and modifications of old, appliances, with what promises to be a fine summer, and with a vigorous effort, we shall succeed in returning a good many tons of lead ore during the season. Up at the mine there is still a good deal of snow in some of the stopes, but it is rapidly leaving. We shall sample, I suppose, about 15 or 16 tons from Ussera. I have nothing new to tell you of this mine.

THE TIN STANDARD.—No change has taken place in the tin standard, but the trade continues in a very quiet state. The present quotations are—Common, 88s. to 89s.; fine, 90s. to 91s. It will be remembered that Wheal Seton adit, under the last meeting, had all the ores sold in future at a price to be tender. Accordingly, on May 29, tenders were received from five out of the eight Cornish tin smelters, as follows:—Bischoff Company (Tregony and Co.), 57l. 15s.; Redruth Company (Lanyon and Co.), 57l. 10s.; Daubuz and Co., 56l. 17s. 6d.; Gatlley and Co., 55l. 16s. 6d.; Bolitho and Co., 55l. 12s. 6d. An excess of 2l. 2s. 6d. per ton from the lowest to the highest. It will be observed no tenders were received from the Williams—one of the two leading houses—R. R. Michell and Co., or Enthoven and Co. It is worthy of note that the tin smelter firm who have for a long series of years been the exclusive buyers of Wheal Seton tin ore (and who were, doubtless, the best judges of its quality), have the first time they were sold by tender, become the purchasers, at a trifling excess beyond their competitor. Some of those interested in Creechbrawse and Penkevil Mines have been astonished to find the resolutions of the adventurers at their recent meetings set at naught. It was resolved, April 15 (although the purser, Mr. W. H. Heggoning, and the manager, Mr. Francis Pryor, argued against the propriety of this step), that in future all tin raised in these mines shall be sold by tender; yet the tin has not been disposed of, but divided up between the Williams's, the Redruth Company, and the Bischoff Company. The managers have a perfect right to move the rescinding of this resolution, but as long as it remains on the cost-book it should be scrupulously adhered to.—West Briton.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending May 31 amounted to 12,490l. 5s. 8d.



Now ready, price 5s., by post 5s. 4d.,

## STATISTICS OF THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON,

WITH OBSERVATIONS UPON THEM.

By THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

I beg to inform the mining interest that my work, under the above title, for 1868 and 1869 is now ready. It contains the following particulars—viz., the geological position, present prospects, names of purser, manager, and secretary, with statement of the annual returns of each mine during the last two years, and of total dividends paid to the present time. The work is illustrated by a map of Cornwall and Devonshire; geological district maps, divided into eight sections, in which will be shown the boundary lines of each parish, height of hills, sources of rivers, &c.; maps of St. Just, St. Ives, Marazion, Helston, Gwinnar, Chiverton, Rodmin, Liskeard, Devon Great Consols, Ashburton, and Exmouth.

## WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS,  
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.  
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their firm for 25 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have made arrangements for continuing their weekly Circular, which has had a large circulation for many years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and state of the share market, will in future appear in this column. In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS in the mining and share market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are also asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

**SATURDAY, MAY 30.**—Market very quiet, and not much alteration in prices. Prince of Wales, 42s. to 44s.; West Prince of Wales, 38s. to 40s.; Chantales, 13s. to 15s.; Chiverton Moor, 6s. to 8s.; Great Retallack, 2s. to 2½s.; West Chiverton, 6s. to 8s.; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 2½s. to 2¾s.

**MONDAY.**—The Exchange closed steady. South Herodsfoot, 15s. to 16s.; Redmoor, 2s. to 2½s.; Prince of Wales, 42s. to 44s.; Chantales, 13s. to 15s.; Chiverton Moor, 6s. to 8s.; Great Retallack, 2s. to 2½s.; Marke Valley, 6½s. to 6¾s.; North Croft, 13s. to 14s.

**WEDNESDAY.**—There has been a moderate demand to-day for Great Retallack, Redmoor, South Herodsfoot, Seton, West Frances, and Prince of Wales shares, at an advance. Great Retallack, 2½s. to 2¾s.; Redmoor, 4s. to 4½s.; South Herodsfoot, 15s. to 16s.; Seton, 8s. to 8½s.; West Frances, 3s. to 3½s.; Prince of Wales, 42s. to 44s.; Chiverton Moor, 6s. to 8s.; Great Laxey, 10s. to 11s.; West Prince of Wales, 38s. to 40s.; West Chiverton, 6s. to 8s.

**THURSDAY.**—The market is quiet, but Retallack shares at 2½s. to 2¾s., South Herodsfoot at 15s. to 16s., Redmoor at 4s. to 4½s., and Prince of Wales at 42s. to 44s., are firm; Marke Valley, 6½s. to 6¾s.; Chiverton Valley, 6s. to 6½s.; Chantales, 13s. to 15s.; West Frances, 3s. to 3½s.; West Prince of Wales, 38s. to 40s.; Wheal Chiverton, 2s. to 2½s.; East Grenville, 3s. to 3½s.; Wheal Trelawny, 8s. to 8½s.

**FRIDAY.**—Market continues very quiet. Great Retallack, 2½s. to 2¾s.; Prince of Wales, 42s. to 44s.; Chiverton Moor, 6s. to 8s.; Great Laxey, 10s. to 11s.; West Prince of Wales, 38s. to 40s.; West Chiverton, 6s. to 8s.; Wheal Chiverton, 2s. to 2½s.; West Frances, 3s. to 3½s.; South Herodsfoot, 15s. to 16s.; East Wheal Grenville, 3s. to 3½s.; North Croft, 13s. to 14s.

## Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

**ABRAHAM CONSOLS.**—J. Vivian, June 1: The ground in sinking No. 2 shaft is not quite so hard as it has been, and for this reason I expect a change for the better in the shaft shortly.

**REDFORD L'NETH.**—James Phillips, June 3: The lode in the shaft and pit is about 4 ft. wide, worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom. In the 90 end east the ground is easier, and we are driving by the side of the lode. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 75 east. The slope in bottom of this level is worth 4 tons, and the slope in back 3 tons, of ore per fathom. The pitches look much the same as for some time past.

**BOTTLE HILL.**—J. Eddy, June 4: Main Lode: The lode in the 12 is about 5 ft. wide, all saving stony, and the lode in the 21 is about the same size, producing best copper and tin; the produce for tin is rather low. South Lode: The lode in the 12, west of shaft, is now about 18 in. wide, saving work for tin, but the ground is rather harder than usual. The lode east of shaft, in the same level, is about 2½ ft. wide, and looking well. The sample is sent off, and I expect to go to Truro to see the weight of it on Saturday or Monday next. The stuff raised in the 21 being so coppery after passing through the burning-house, it has not turned out the quantity of tin expected.

**BRANDFORD L'NETH.**—J. Kemp, June 3: Settings for June: The new shaft is down 6 fms. under the 63 fm. level, and a bargain has been set to six men to sink it five additional fathoms, for 100l., and if completed in three months the men are to have 5l. as a gratuity. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is without any change, being chiefly composed of hard spar. The lode appears to be more perpendicular, consequently we shall have to sink the shaft deeper than we expected before we get to its ore-bearing part. We have set six men to stop down the south part of the lode, to the 60 fm. level, in the 63, at 50s. per fathom; the lode in the 60 fm. level is about 2 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. We have set two men to drive the 62 east of Barton's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, at 75s. per fathom; the lode is easier for progress. We have set four men to stop to the west of winze, under the 52, at 50s. per fathom; the lode is worth about 2 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. We have set four men to stop east of this winze at 40s. per fathom; the lode is worth about 20 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fathom. We have set four men to stop west of winze, at 60s. per fathom; the lode is worth fully 20 cwt. of ore per cubic fathom. We have set four men to stop west of winze; lode worth about 20 cwt. of ore per cubic fathom. The surface operations are going on well.

**BRYN GWIOG.**—S. Harper, June 4: The lode in the 85, west of the engine-shaft, has improved, and still producing fine lumps of lead ore; we have commenced rising in the back of this level, against Bramwell's shaft, and hope to effect a communication about the close of the present month. The lode in the 75, west of Bramwell's shaft, still continues small, occasionally producing a little lead, but not to value. The vein, or cavity, referred to in my last did not prove as favourable as we anticipated at that time. The lode in the pitch in back of this level has fallen off a little in value, now worth about 1½ ton per fathom. In the 60 we are making good progress westward into the old mine, where we have every reason to believe we shall open out some very valuable ground, as we are opening out another shaft, which will give us every facility for the better development of our western ground. No alteration to remark in any other part of the mine. We expect to sample about our usual quantity of lead for the next week's sale.

**BWADRAIN CONSOLS.**—R. Northey, May 28: The lode in the 45 fm. level has improved, worth 1 ton 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. There is no change in any other part to notice. We are going on well with the rods, &c., for pumping the water to the crusher. The water is very scarce for crushing.

**CAPE CORNWALL.**—R. Pryor, F. Hosking, June 2: We hope to be able to drain the 90 winze in course of a fortnight, when we shall at once commence to drain the cross-cut north at the 100. In taking the run of the Wheal Owl lode in St. Just Amalgamated, we are induced to think that this cross-cut will intersect it in a short distance driving; this is a great feature, the lode having and continues to yield such a large quantity of tin in the before-named mine, and will be found all in whole to surface in this mine, this cross-cut will also intersect three other well-known lodes that exist in this sett. The ground in the 70 cross-cut, driving south of shaft, continues just the same as for some time past, but the end is getting out a little water, as if near the lode or branch.

**CEFN BRWYNO.**—J. Paul, June 3: The lode in the 92, east of engine-shaft, is improved, now being 3 ft. wide, and will produce 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. At the 80 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, not so rich as when last reported on, although a very promising lode, now worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and I have every reason to believe will soon improve again. The same level west of shaft is in a large and strong lode, containing good branches of lead ore, producing 8 s. a ton. The 56, in the deep adit level east, is in a lode 3 ft. wide, of a very promising character, containing good strings of lead ore, and from present indications an early improvement may be expected. All other points

mining districts, showing boundary lines of each property, with the lodes, &c., traversing them.

It also contains transverse and longitudinal sections of Dolcoath Mine (kindly supplied by the late Captain Charles Thomas); section of workings in Botallack Mine (supplied by the manager, S. H. James, Esq.); longitudinal sections of workings in the main, Wheal Wren, and Wheal Wren and Trestle Mines; geological map of the Fowey district (supplied by Major Davis, R.M.); historical account of the Devon Great Consols, and of all the principal mines in the two counties.

In the mine are without any change to notice since last reported on. We hope to intersect the north lode very shortly, as the cross-cut is now nearly extended as far north as the lode seen in the western part of the mine, although we may have to drive some distance further than first expected, as the lode may have taken a more northerly direction, but this will soon be proved now. We shall be able to sample about 20 tons of lead ore by this day week. I consider the prospects of the mine, on the whole, to be very cheering.

**CARADON CONSOLS.**—S. Bennetts, June 2: In the 75 west the small cross-course has been cut through. The south part of the lode on the west side of the cross-course is from 4 to 6 inches, good ore work. Some 3 feet, to the north of this another branch has been cut, from 6 to 9 in. wide, containing some very good ore, associated with fluor-spar and prlan. The underlie of this branch is only 1 ft. per fathom, and, consequently, will fall into the lode a few feet below the level. The winze below the 68 has not altered much during the week; nor has the lode in the 65 fm. level west end, but the ground has become easier. **CHANTALE.**—Wm. Wasley, June 4: Last Saturday being the end of the month, I suspended the level driving west of shaft, and set to four men to rise in the back of the level at 30s. per yard, and 80s. per ton for ore, the men to pay all costs, as usual; the lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of clay and spar, and producing some very fine lumps of ore, worth full 5 cwt. per yard, with a very promising appearance.

**CUDDEA.**—F. Puckey, June 3: We have commenced sinking a winze below the 100, west of Walker's shaft, about 5 fathoms in advance of the 130 fathom level. We have apparently a very good lode for tin in this winze, but as we have not yet reached its south wall, we cannot report its full size or value. As far as seen, the lode is looking exceedingly promising; it is composed of quartz, and a beautiful character peach. The south part of the lode, so far as seen, is producing some rich work for tin; this looks very encouraging for our 130 fathom level. In consequence of the lode not being sufficiently drained below the 100, we deemed it advisable to commence cross-cutting the lode at once in the 130 to drain the same, in order to facilitate the sinking of the winze below the 100, and to make it as rapidly as possible. All the other parts of the mine are without alteration.

**EAST CARN BRKA.**—I. Richards, June 3: In the 80 fm. level east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 3 tons of copper ore per fm. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine since last report.

**EAST DAKREN.**—June 2: Taylor's Shaft: In the 116 east the lode is 5 feet wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. In the 104 east the lode is 3 feet wide, producing saving work for dressing for a low quality. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 92 east the lode is 4 feet wide, containing a little copper, and a little improved for lead, now producing of the latter ½ ton per fathom, and promising further improvement. In the winze under this level nothing has been done since last reported, the men being engaged in stripping down the lode on north side of the level, which proved to be much larger than was anticipated, and the men now will resume sinking in a lode from 9 to 10 feet wide, which will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom for the whole width of the lode. In the 92 west the lode is 3 feet wide, containing hard grit, and yielding stones of lead ore at times, but not to value. In the 80 east the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, yielding about 12 cwt. of ore per fathom. In the drift over this level, east of Hugh's winze, the lode is large, yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the 68 east the lode is 4 feet wide, yielding small branches of lead and blende, and promises improvement. In the new shaft sinking at Blaenewm the ground is favourable for sinking. In the cross-cut north at New Pool there is nothing new since last reported, the ore is five feet wide, producing the usual quantities.

**EAST SNAEFELL.**—W. H. Rowe, June 3: As anticipated last week, I have again suspended sinking the shaft for the present, as well as the driving of the 20, and all hands are busily employed preparing to get in the plunger. I expected we could have managed a few fathoms below the 20 without pumps, but the water was regularly "boiling up," and I think you will find I have adopted the wisest course in setting about the plunger at once. Where we left off driving in the 20, about 5 fathoms from the shaft, the lode is regularly opening out, and a mixture of soft spar and blende, and we have placed six men here, in order that we should be referred to the underlie as less, and I shall be very glad when we can resume this driving. The shaft, however, is, of course, the great point of interest, and shall not be delayed a single avoidable hour.

**EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.**—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, May 30: Setting Report: The engine-shaft to sink below the 110 by nine men, at 18l. per fathom, and 2s. 6d. in 1l. for saving out the copper ore; the lode is 20 in. wide, and worth 4 tons of copper ore to the fathom. The 110 east by six men, at 7l. per fathom; the lode is 18 in. wide, and worth 3 tons of copper ore to the fathom. The 110 west by six men, at 7l. per fathom; the lode is 18 in. wide, and worth 3 tons of copper ore to the fathom. The 110 east by four men, at 18s. per fathom, and 2s. in 1l. for saving out the best copper ore; the lode is worth 8l. per fathom. The 95 east, on the canter, by four men, at 40s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for copper and tin ores at least 12l. per fathom. This canter is a splendid feature for the future of the mine. The slope above this level by four men, at 20s. per fathom, and 2s. in 1l. for saving out the copper ore; the lode is worth at least 8l. per fathom for ore and tin.

**G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, June 3:** Everything is progressing satisfactorily, but we cannot see any change to notice since our letter of Saturday.

**EAST WHEAL LOVELL.**—R. Quentrell, June 3: North Lode: The 60 west is worth from 15l. to 20l. per fathom. The south lode, sinking below the 45, is worth from 40l. to 50l. per fathom, and the slope below the 40 is worth 35l. per fathom. On the whole, the mine is looking very well.

**EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.**—Wm. Richards, June 4: We have not yet cut through the middle lode in the 104 fm. level cross-cut; the part now exposed contains capel, quartz, iron, a little red oxide, and native copper. The south lode, in the 120 east, is 2 ft. wide, containing peach, quartz, prlan, munde, and stones of ore occasionally. The north lode in the 130, east of Davey's cross-cut, is 5 ft. wide, and contains peach, quartz, capel, prlan, and some good stones of copper ore from the 130 to the 100, and we have placed six men here, in order that we should be referred to the underlie as less, and I shall be very glad when we can resume this driving. The shaft, however, is, of course, the great point of interest, and shall not be delayed a single avoidable hour.

**EAST WHEAL SETON.**—J. Vivian and Son, W. Thomas, Jun., May 21: We have to report that we are making good progress in sinking the engine-shaft. Cartwright's shaft has been sunk 8 ft. below the adit level, and the ground is favourable for progress.

**EBURY.**—F. Kito, June 4: There is no change in the mine since last week. We are doing well in the dressing, but the water is getting scarce. The staff, I think, is turning out quite as well as I expected, and I think when the end gets to the swallow, for the water to go away, we shall soon be able to get more of it.

**FRANK MILLS.**—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, F. Cornish, June 3: We have intersected another part of the east lode in the 145 cross-cut east, which is 2½ ft. wide, consisting of white iron, quartz, and thickly impregnated with lead ore. The rise and winze have been communicated between the 145 and 180 north, the lode in the 145 north, is 18 in. wide, and worth 3 tons of copper ore to the fathom, and, therefore, being so much, but there is no change here to notice yet. The slope in back of the 130 south, on the east lode, is yielding ¾ ton of lead ore per fm. The slope in back of the 115 north, on same lode, is yielding from 12 to 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The slope in back of this level north, on west lode, is yielding ¼ ton of lead ore per fathom. The 60 north, on Hancock's branch or lode, is yielding saving work occasionally, and we are in expectation of an improvement in the value of the lode, as we have moved the shaft to the 60, and is now yielding ¼ ton of good quality lead ore per fathom. The lode in the slope in back of this level, south from winze, has also improved, and is now yielding fully ½ ton per fathom. The slope, north from same winze, is yielding quite ¼ ton of lead ore per fathom. There is no other change in the pitwork department to notice. The tribute pitches, on the whole, are yielding about their usual quantity of ore, and we are making good progress in our dressing department for the next sampling. All the machinery is very efficient, and working well.

**GAWTON COPPER.**—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, Jun., May 30: We are progressing as fast as the nature of the work will admit in sinking King's shaft below the 70 fm. level. There is no change in the character of the lode in the 70, west from cross-cut, since last reported on. The lode in the 70 east is showing indications of improvement, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 60 east is looking kindly, and worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 60 is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. We sampled yesterday (computed) 131 tons of copper ore.

**GLASGOW CARADON.**—Wm. Taylor, June 3: Caunter Lode: The 78 west is not looking quite so well; it is producing saving work. We are expecting daily for this end to drain the winze in the bottom of the 65, and to resume the sinking. We have one end driving east of the slope towards the 52, worth 12l. per fathom. We shall communicate here as soon as possible. The slope on this lode continues to yield their usual quantities of ore. The 52 north and east has, therefore, been resumed, but there is no change here to notice yet. The slope in back of the 130 south, on the east lode, is yielding ¾ ton of lead ore per fm. The slope in back of the 115 north, on same lode, is yielding from 12 to 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The slope in back of this level north, on west lode, is yielding ¼ ton of lead ore per fathom. The 60 north, on Hancock's branch or lode, is yielding saving work occasionally, and we are in expectation of an improvement in the value of the lode, as we have moved the shaft to the 60, and is now yielding ¼ ton of good quality lead ore per fathom. The lode in the slope in back of this level, south from winze, has also improved, and is now yielding fully ½ ton per fathom. The slope, north from same winze, is yielding quite ¼ ton of lead ore per fathom. There is no other change in the pitwork department to notice. The tribute pitches, on the whole, are yielding about their usual quantity of ore, and we are making good progress in our dressing department for the next sampling. All the machinery is very efficient, and working well.

**GREAT CARADON.**—F. C. Harper, June 1: Our operations here are being conducted as vigorously as possible, and the sinking of the engine-shaft from the 72 to the 82 fm. level is progressing as fast as the nature of the ground will admit of, by nine men, both by day and night; the ground just now is rather hard, consisting of capel, intermixed with small veins of peach and quartz, and letting out a quantity of water, which makes it rather difficult for exploring. As soon as we reach the 82, which I hope will be shortly, no time shall be lost in cutting plat, &c., and then driving the cross-cut south to cut the lode, a point of considerable interest and importance, as in my previous reports I have informed you. In the upper levels this south lode has greatly improved in appearance and character as we proceed from level to level. In the 72 it is between 4 and 5 ft. wide, bearing nearly east and west, composed of peach, munde, quartz, and copper ore; a very strong, kindly lode. I have, therefore, every reason to hope that

in the next level we shall find further improvement. The engine and pitwork are all in good working condition; and my best endeavours shall be put forward to carry out the points of operation as speedily as I possibly can.

**GOGINAN.**—June 3: The lode in the 110, east of winze, below the 100 fathom level, is steadily improving as the level is advanced under the ore ground seen above, and now yields 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The same level, west of winze, is in a lode 3 ft. wide, which contains good strings of lead ore, producing saving work. The lode in the present and of the 100, east of rise, is large, showing a little ore, but not of any value, the ground being rather soft. There are three slopes over this level, where 22 men are employed, producing on an average 17 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the slope over the drift, west of rise, is 4 ft. wide, and yields 12 cwt. of ore per fm. In the cross-cut north in the drift, west of rise, we are still meeting with strings of lead ore, and as soon as the lode is properly cut through we shall commence to drive east on the main part of it. The tribute pitches in the old part of the mine are yielding from 9 to 12 cwt. of ore per fm. We sampled 33 tons of good quality ore from this mine on Tuesday last.

**GREAT NORTH DOWNS.**—W. Rich. C. Bawden, June 3: The 84 end, west of King's, is worth 15l. per fm.; we are not yet able to sink this shaft, on account of the water, but intend to do so as soon as it is dry. There is nothing new to report on in Siegman's shaft; we shall commence to cut through the lode after the end of next week. The 74 west is very stiff for driving, and the lode in the end poor. Butler's shaft is improving, now worth 8l. per fm. The winze below the 64, east of Butler's, is worth 10l. per fm. The south part of the lode at Vivian's engine-shaft yields good stones of ore.

**GREAT RETALLACK.**—G. R. Odgers, James Harris, June 3: The engine-house is up, the roof on, and the engineers are busy about the engine. We hope to get the main beam on the wall before Saturday, so that everything is being being done with a view to put the engine to work by Midsummer Day.

**GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.**—J. Daw, June 3: In the 150, east of Noel's shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 150 west the lode is 1 foot wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 140 east the lode is 1½ foot wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 125 east the lode is split into three parts, and is disordered.

**GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.**—Richard Pryor, H. Tregoning, May 30: Hill Brothers Engine-shaft: In the 75 fm. level cross-cut south we have cut more water coming forth from the present end, which indicates that the leading part of the tin lode is still a little further south, which we hope to accomplish before our next setting-day. The end is very wet, and troublesome for driving, but every effort is being made to reach this point. In the 75 fm. level, west from the cross-cut, on the lead lode, the ground appears to be a little easier for driving the last day or two, and the lode about 2 feet wide, producing lead, munde, and spar, and looking very promising.

**GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.**—T. George, June 4: The lode in the 150 fm. level, east of Hosken's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of chlorite, munde, and spar. The lode in the same level driving west is 2 ft. wide, kindly in appearance, but as yet poor for tin. The lode in the 140 fm. level, driving east of shaft, is presenting a very favourable appearance, and producing a little tin. The lode in the 140 fm. level driving west is worth 12l. per fm., and looking kindly to improve; the north part of the lode, stripping out below the end, is worth from 20l. to 30l. per fm., and appears to be making wider in goug east; judging from its general character, I believe we shall shortly get a rich lode here. The lode in the winze sinking below the 126 is 5 ft. wide, containing a little tin. The new engine-shaft is sunk 14 fms. below the surface; sinking by nine men, at 6l. per fm. This will be sunk and communicated to Hosken's shaft, in the 26 fm. level, in about three months.

**GWYDYR PARK.**—W. Smyth, June 2: At Gwyn Liffon we have commenced to sink; the lode is of the same character as when last reported on. I shall not set for a day or two. In Gwydyr the lode is about 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, munde, blende, and saving work for lead ore; re-set 1 fm., to three men, at 5l. 10s. per fathom.

**HARWOOD.**—J. Race, May 29: At our setting this week the end of the level east in Trough vein was set to two men to drive, at 60s. per fathom, worth about 5 cwt. of ore per fathom. The slope on the back of the level east in Trough vein is set to two men, at 40s. per fathom, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom, and likely for improvement higher up in the Limestone. The level to cut Richardson's vein is set to two men, at 60s. per fathom, and I expect this vein will be reached in from 4 to 6 fms. driving. Scar Head old vein is poor, but the North String, &c., is improving, worth ½ ton of ore per fathom. We have got the levels, railways, &c., all completed and in good working order.

**HINGSTON DOWN.**—T. Richards, June 3: Nothing new to report.

**MARSH-SAFEN.**—June 3: The lode in Grosvenor's shaft, sinking below the 350 yard level, is unproductive. The lode in the 350 east is 7 ft. wide, worth 2 tons per fathom. In the 350 west we have cut into a swallow, which has discharged a large quantity of sand and sludge, but we hope to clear it all very soon. In the 330 east the lode will yield about 1 ton of ore per fathom, and looking very promising. The lode in the 310 west is worth 1 ton per fathom, and we think it will improve at this place before long. The sump-winze is sunk to the 350 yard level, and we have commenced to drive east and west from the bottom of the winze, on the lode, which is unproductive at this point. The lode in the 300, west of No. 3 shaft, is 6 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. The sinking of No. 2 shaft is still suspended, in consequence of not having sufficient water to work the wheel. The slopes and pitches are looking much as usual. We shall sample to-morrow 170 tons.

**MAUDLIN.**—J. Tregay, May 30: The new north lode is looking promising to become a very productive lode, and is now producing good stones of yellow copper ore in the deep adit level east.

**MERRA UNION.**—Wm. T. Harris, June 4: Low's shaft is now 18 yards below the 40 yard level; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and improving as going down. The lode in the 40 north is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of lead, not to value, but very promising. William's Shaft: The lode in the 40 north, on Capent lode, is worth 8 cwt. of lead per fathom. All the pitches produce lead as last reported on. Saturday last we weighed 13½ tons of lead, sold at 11l. 17s. 6d. per ton.

**MOUNT GABRIEL.**—June 1: We have intersected the lode in the cross-cut at the 300. It was mentioned in the last report that the varied strata through which we were driving being the composed of killas, with strings of spar, and that the flow of water showed there was a more open channel of ground before us. On Saturday last we cut the flookan of the lode, and subsequently a body of spar, light killas, with chlorite, &c., and occasionally (in the vugs of spar) traces of black ore, and which ground is containing the same to-day. The lode, as far as seen in the cross-cut, carries a beautiful smooth wall, that is standing nearly vertical, with direction a little north of west towards the old lode. It may be some days before we shall be able to report of much change until it is further opened on by continuing the cross-cut, but as far as it is seen it promises to prove a valuable discovery.

**MOUNT PLEASANT.**—W. Wasley, June 4: We have put in the tram-road alrpes, &c., in the 120 yard level cross-cut, driving north of Jenkins's shaft, which is now out 102 yards, and very good progress is being made with the driving; the appearance of the ground for ore, I am glad to say, has improved the last year or so driven. The tributaries working near Bright's shaft are getting on making well.

**NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.**—W. Skewis, June 2: The new shaft is sunk about 4 fms. below the 48 fm. level; the lode in it is about 1 foot wide, yielding saving work for tin. The 48 fm. level east we thought best to suspend for the time, and put the men to sink a winze in the bottom of this level, about 20 fms. west of new shaft, where the lode is worth 8l. per fm., so as to have it down to a 60 fm. level in the summer months. The winze in the bottom of the 48 fm. level west, on the main lode, is down 11 fms., and laid open ground of 2 to 3 tons per fathom, worth 10l. per fm. for the whole distance. The lode is worth 5l. per fm. This is now suspended, and the men put to sink Hamby's engine-shaft at 6l. 10s. per fathom, and 6l. 10s. premium if completed in three months after the lift is fixed in the 36 fm. level, which we consider requires a fortnight. In the 12 fm. level west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, a very promising lode, but not to value; there is also a beautiful elvan on each side of it. We have no change to notice in the tribute department.

**NEW CLOW HILL.**—T. Harris, June 2: Nothing new to report to-day. The lode in the 120 level cross-cut, driving north of Jenkins's shaft, is worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The ground in the winze below the 75 is easier for sinking through. Good progress is now being made in the sinking of Louisa shaft. No change in the cross-cut in the 60 east; the lode in the same level, in the east end, is 5 ft. wide, very large and munde, with occasional stones of lead. Our little parcel of ore sold last week weighed over 12 tons, and realised 337l.; and I hope to sample over 3000. worth against our next pay, and sample of 2 to 3 tons per fathom from the bottom level at Louisa.

**NEW GREAT CONSOLS.**—Richard Pryor, Richard Trathen, Thos. Bennetts, June 1: Since the new rope has been on the mine we have dropped the 19-inch pitwork to the 64 fm. level, and are making good progress in forking the water. The tribute pitches continue just the same as for some time past, and we are making fair progress in dressing the copper ore. All being well, we shall shortly have the mine drained to the 75,



130 fm. level end about 3 fathoms, and is being drained quite dry by the end; this end is also producing good stones of copper ore, with every appearance of an early improvement. We may also remark that the eastern ground, which has been so long talked of, is added to our series, giving us in some of our levels about 200 fathoms more on the course of our lode. Tuesday next being our general meeting of the shareholders a full and detailed report will be made out for the shareholders, and we are glad to say that our prospects, on the whole, are looking better.

**NORTH WHEAL CHIVERTON.**—William Hancock, June 1: Setting Report: The engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. below the 90, and going down in a beautiful channel of ground. The 90 end east is about 100 fms. under the first winze sunk east of Mew's shaft, and is at present suspended, and the men put to rise against the winze; set to six men, 5 fms. stent, at 25s. per fathom; lode of a most promising appearance, producing occasional stones of silver-lead. In the same level west we have cross-cut south 9 ft., and have the part the winze has been sunk on over producing lead and blende, worth about 57. per fathom. The winze is down 9 fms., of the same value; at present suspended, and two of the men placed with the men below to rise against it; set to six men, 5 fms. stent, or hole, at 70s. per fathom. We shall also draw out the water in the winze east of Mew's shaft, and resume sinking it by two men. As soon as these rises and winzes are communicated to each other we shall resume the driving of the 90 fm. level ends with all speed. We have also set a tribute pit in the ends of the winze, west of Mew's shaft, to two men, the month, at 41. 10s. per ton for lead only. To fill and land all the stuff at the different shafts by three men, or more if required, the month, at 111. 10s. The setting and pay passed off as usual.

**NORTH WHEAL CROFTY.**—J. Vivian and Son, W. Thomas, June 4: In the 208 fm. level, both east and west of the engine-shaft, we are making good progress towards the tin ground discovered at levels above, the ground being easy for driving through. The 196, west of Petherick's shaft, has improved, and is now worth 77. per fathom. The 183 west is worth 67. per fathom. The 170 west is passing through a large lode, worth 107. per fathom. Petherick's shaft is now 4 fathoms under the 196, sinking by the side of the lode, in order to make greater speed. Praed's shaft is now progressing satisfactorily in going below the 196. The 196 and 183 fm. levels, east of Praed's shaft, are at present without value. In the 120 cross-cut, east of Rule's shaft, no lode has yet been met with. The 100 cross-cut, east of Rule's shaft, no lode has yet been met with. We sold yesterday 14 tons 19 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs. of black tin, at 65s. 2d., realising 870l. 9s. 4d., and shall sell a smaller parcel next week.

**NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.**—W. Godden, June 4: The ground in the cross-cut south at the 62 is easier for progress, and there is a little water coming from the end.

**OKEL TOR.**—John Rodda, June 2: There is still a large stream of water coming from the breast of the 30 fm. level end east; the lode here is composed of capel, spar, mndie, and spots of ore. We are driving north also, to prove whether a part of the lode is standing in that direction, and are doing all that lies in our power to drain the winze in bottom of the 65 as quickly as possible, which I hope will soon be done. The lode in the 65, west of Hele's winze, is looking very promising indeed, and will produce 4 tons of ore per fathom. The 65 east and west of the winze, in bottom of this level, will yield 5 tons of ore per fathom, and the three stops in back will yield on the average about 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 50 cross-cut, east of Hele's shaft, no lode has yet been met with. The 50 west, in bottom of this level, will yield 5 tons of ore per fathom, and the three stops in back will yield on the average about 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 50 west, in bottom of this level, will yield 5 tons of ore per fathom, and the three stops in back will yield on the average about 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 50 west, in bottom of this level, will yield 5 tons of ore per fathom, and the three stops in back will yield on the average about 3 tons of ore per fathom.

**OLD GUNSLAKE.**—J. Gifford, June 3: Our progress in clearing and laying tramways, both in the 81 and 91, on the Green lode, is still very good, having but little ground to take down to make room for the tram-wagons. We find some ground in the back of these levels which will be taken away at a moderate tribute as soon as these levels are cleared, which I hope will be nearly completed by the end of this month, from what I can see at present. The tribute pitches have improved during the past week, and the men working in good spirits. The 100 cross-cut, east of Rule's shaft, no lode has yet been met with. The 100 cross-cut, east of Rule's shaft, no lode has yet been met with. The 100 cross-cut, east of Rule's shaft, no lode has yet been met with.

**PENHALL UNITE.**—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, E. Chegwinn, May 30: Sump: In the 140, west end, the lode is worth 107. per fathom. In the 130, west end, the lode is worth 87. per fathom. In the 68 east we have got down the rocks, which occasioned so much danger, and can now get away the stuff with facility. In cross-cutting in the 100, east of Bragg's s, we have intersected some branches producing a little tin.—Cobbler's: The skip-road is now completed to the 120, and haulage level commenced on the 120, and haulage level commenced on the 120 next week. In the 120, west end, the lode is worth 257. per fathom. The ground behind this end is now set to stop on tribute; the lode in this stop is worth 207. per fathom. In the 120 east the men have been engaged clearing stuff, consequently have not made any progress on the lode. We shall resume cross-cutting next week. In the 110 west the lode is worth 112. per fathom. In the 90 north nothing of importance has been intersected since last report. In the 55 north, west of the engine-shaft, the water has fallen, and the clearing of this cross-cut, to open up the north lode at the deepest level worked by the old men. We expect this to expose some tin ground, as well as to show us the exact position of those lodes for our guidance in the 90 north. This part of the old workings has been always represented as having been very productive.

**PENHALL WHEAL VOR.**—W. H. Martin, June 3: At our pay on Friday last we set Hollingsworth's engine-shaft to continue as before; the ground is much of the same character for some time past.—Penhall North Lode: The 60 fm. level to drive west of Hele's shaft, at 91. per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, and yields some fine stones of tin. Little Benjamin's shaft to sink below the 50, at 57. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 8 in. wide, thin work for the stamps. The 50 to drive west, at 41. per fm.; the lode produces stamping work. A cross-cut to drive south in the 50, from Little Benjamin's shaft, at 41. per fm., for the purpose of cutting the south Penhall lode; I think 3 or 4 fms. will intersect it. Two pitches in the bottom of the 50, west of Holroyd's, at 13s. 4d.; one in the back of the 50, west of Little Benjamin's, at 13s. 4d.; the one in the back and bottom of the 40 east, at 13s. 4d.—South Lode: One pitch in the back of the 38 east, and one in the bottom of the 26 east of Battye's shaft, at 13s. 4d. The machinery is in good working order.

**PENHALL UNITE.**—R. Pryor, H. Bennetts, J. Pryor, June 3: Morcom's shaft is cleared, timbered, and footway put in to the 70 fm. level, and the men are engaged in completing the same to the 80, which is being pushed on with all possible speed, and the clearing of this level will be cleared, in order to resume the driving of the same in a good lode of lead. Phillips's engine-shaft men are busily engaged in completing the shaft to the 90. The tributaries are working well and getting good wages, and as soon as Morcom's shaft is completed to the 80 we shall be able to set a great many tributaries to work in ground that will pay well. All surface work is progressing satisfactorily, and the dressing of lead is going on as fast as possible.

**PRINCE OF WALES.**—J. Gifford, W. Gifford, June 4: On Saturday the following bargains were set: The 65 east to six men, stent 2 fathoms, at 71. 10s. per fathom; lode 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, and mndie, with a little ore intermixed—a very promising end. The 65 west by six men, stent 1 fathom, at 81. 10s.; the north part of the lode which we are carrying is 2 feet wide, composed chiefly of capel, with spots of copper ore intermixed. The 55 east by six men to drive by the side of the lode, stent 2 fathoms, at 57. per fathom. No change in the lode since last report, where it is 6 feet wide, worth 30s. per fathom. In the 55 west, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 107. per fathom, with every appearance of improvement. The 45 east by two men to drive by the side of the lode, stent the month, at 57. The 45 west by four men, stent the month, at 41. 5s.; lode in present end 2 feet wide, yielding good stones of ore—a very promising end. The two stops in back of the 55 east, stent not out, each worth 307. per fathom. No. 1 stop, in back of the 55 west, by six men, stent the month, at 27. 10s.; lode worth 15. per fathom. No. 2 stop, in back of the 55 west, by six men, stent the month, at 27. 10s.; lode worth 15s. per fathom. The new air-shaft, by six men, stent the month, at 137. The two tribute pitches time not out; both looking well.

**PRINCESS OF WALES.**—J. Davey, Gunnislake, June 3: In my official capacity as dialler and mine surveyor, I made a general survey of this mine, and dialled the workings recently made by the present company, which have only been about six months in operation, by driving a shallow adit cross-cut north; this level is now at 26 fathoms, and reached a perpendicular depth of about 8 fathoms; the object of this level is to drive a cross-cut north, and lode, which is opened on at surface, giving evidence of very satisfactory expectations, being a fine gossan lode, large in size, underlying south about 11 ft. 6 in. in a fathom. The unexpected intersection of a lode in the past week was the cause of my inspection yesterday, the result of which is that there is yet to drive 6 fathoms to reach the first object of the agent's anticipations; however, to their surprise, the lode has been intersected one of the most promising lodes I ever inspected in my 50 years' experience. It is a fine, well-defined lode, composed of capel walls, underlying south, composed of beautiful copper gossan, intermixed with congenial spar and prian, with a leader of beautiful flookan attached to the south wall or capel of the lode; its underlie is south from 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. 6 in. in 6 ft.; the gossan is impregnated with copper, and has the characteristics of producing an abundance of copper ore at a greater depth. Previous to the finding of this lode several east and west branches were intersected dipping north, which will intersect the lode at no great depth. About 2 fms. south of this lode an east and west lode is intersected, which would call attention to be further developed, had it not been so greatly surpassed by indications of the recent discovery; this lode can be easily intersected by short cross-cuts from the level as may be driven on the main lode. On my surface inspection I noticed another east and west lode, which underlies north about 3 ft. in 6 ft.; it is about 24 fathoms north of the present end of the adit level, the operations from surface on this lode give encouraging indications. Relative to the short distance of the lode to the 26 fathoms, according to the dialling, and from 500 to 600 fathoms from east to west boundary, the stratum is good—lead or clay-slate overlapping the granite of Kilt Hill, which clay-slate is at least 120 fathoms perpendicular depth under the present operations, and increases in depth at the south. The sett contains at least, in my calculations, eight to ten lodes, and is unexplored ground; therefore, great profits may be reasonably anticipated from legitimate and vigorous development. I have further to remark that the present workings are near the east boundary, and by driving west on the lode lately intersected the ground gives an increased depth of 1 ft. in 6 ft. to the present level. The discovery of this extraordinary lode so near the turnpike road from Callington to Tavistock has created some excitement, and caused numerous visitors to the mine, as mining speculators and others.

**G. Rickard, June 3:** In driving the adit level north towards the main lode we have intersected No. 2 lode, from 4 to 6 feet wide, composed of gossan of the underlying south about 1 foot 6 inches in the fathom, to the dialling and levelling of the ground yesterday, this is 8 fathoms from surface, and leaves us 6 fathoms more to drive before intersecting the lode that we first aimed at from the commencement of driving this adit; this will make three lodes within the short distance of 19 fathoms, all underlying south. I cannot express the character of the lode in stronger terms than to say a more promising one, with every characteristic of the lode in close proximity to the granite, cannot be all force, and not a moment will be lost in accomplishing the desired object in cutting the main lode.—P.S. I have sent on to the office by this mail a box of gossan, &c., from No. 2 lode.—G. R.

**REDMOOR.**—Thos. Taylor, May 31: In answer to your enquiry, we have the stamps, &c., complete; but we removed the steam-power to the south part of the mine, leaving the stamp behind, which are exactly in the place for our new lode, should it prove productive, of which I have no doubt; but be-

fore again removing the steam-power I should like to master the run, and get at least one of the run of the lode this afternoon.

**Thos. Taylor, June 4:** We are still engaged tramming from the run, where there is a deal more soft killas in the stuff, which I think is breaking away from the footwall, and very likely a portion of the lode is standing; at times large stones of black ore, mndie, and tin fall down; but the water is now running through, therefore we hope to be able to secure it shortly; if not, we must run down a little grass-shaft on it. I think from the quantity of stuff taken away it must be very near the surface.

**ROARING WATER.**—Henry Thomas, June 2: The rock in the 45 cross-cut north is composed of elvan, brown quartz, and killas. Powerful jets of water are proceeding from the breast and back of the end, and consequently, very little progress can be made. Every branch of spar is dipping north through the elvan, which I expect are leading towards Grady's lode. In the cross-cut south we have passed through the caunter, looking north-east and south-west. The caunter is about 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan, friable quartz, mndie, and a little yellow ore. By driving 4 or 5 ft. east the caunter and east and west branch, containing strong yellow copper ore, will fall together, and when a junction takes place it is very probable an improvement will ensue.

**ROSECLIFF AND TOLCARNE.**—R. Pryor, T. Gundry, June 2: The ground in the 50 east, towards the old mine, is very wet and spare for driving, and the end letting out a large stream of water, which is coming from the old mine. The lode in the rise in back of this level, on No. 4 lode, is 2 feet wide, producing stones of lead. The 50 fm. level end men on this lode are engaged at present in taking up the water which is coming from the 10 and 15 fm. levels, east of the old engine-shaft; when this is accomplished we think we shall be able to resume the driving of the 30 fm. level, east of the old engine-shaft, in the New Wheal Rose set.

**ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.**—J. Nancarrow, R. Kneecy, June 1: Sarah's shaft is down 10 fms. below the 30; lode worth 87. per fm. The winze below the 30, east of Sarah's, is worth 107. per fathom. We have a good discovery 15 fms. east of the winze, below the 30, where we are also sinking, and the lode is worth 107. per fathom. There are now four pitches working below the 30; and, as we shall begin to drive the 40 under the ground next week, we shall soon be in a position to increase our returns. The ground in the 70 has greatly improved, and the appearance of the lode also; we expect this end will in a short time entirely drain all the other workings on the caunter. The mine is steadily improving.

**SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.**—James Richards, June 4: Hitchens's shaft is down between 10 and 15 fms. below the 184, and the ground continuing easy good progress is being made. In the 140 east the lode is of fair size, 2 1/2 ft. wide, and being composed of mndie, quartz, prian and good stones of ore is promising.

**SOUTH DARREN.**—J. Boundy, W. H. Boundy, May 30: Setting Report: The 70 to drive west, by six men, at 91. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, containing lead and copper ore, and looks promising for improvement. The 60 to drive west, by six men, at 91. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth for lead and copper ore 307. per fm. To stop the back over the 60, west from tin lode, by eight men, at 80s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth for lead and copper ore 181. per fm. To stop the back over the 60, east from the winze, by six men, at 80s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth for lead and copper ore 161. per fm. The 50 to drive west, by six men, at 71. per fm.; the lode in the end at present is small, containing spots of lead and copper, but not to value. To stop the back over the 50 west, by four men, at 80s. per fm.; the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and worth for lead and copper ore 117. per fm. To stop the back over the 40 west, by six men, at 80s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth for lead and copper ore 161. per fm. To stop the back over the 30 west, by two men, at 75s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for lead and copper ore 87. per fm. The 30 to drive north of west, by four men, at 61. 15s. per fm.; the lode at this point is 9 in. wide, containing a little lead and copper. The shallow level to drive east, by two men, at 71. per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of killas and sulphur, with spots of copper. Six men are now employed in cutting a pit, putting in penthouse, taking up water, &c., in the 60 west, preparatory to sinking the drawing shaft below this level. All machinery continues to work well, and all surface operations are progressing satisfactorily.

**SOUTH HERODSFOT.**—J. W. Goldworthy, June 4: There is no change to notice in the ground in the shaft this week. The engine and pitwork are in good order, and working well.

**SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE.**—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, May 30: We have to-day set the engine-shaft to sink below the 30 by nine men, stent the month, at 407. per fathom; the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, containing mndie and copper ore embedded in an elvan.

**ST. JAMES OF WALES.**—R. Pryor, W. White, R. Wearne, June 2: The tributary bargains and tribute pitches continue to look as well as when last reported on. We expect to cut the lode in the deep adit cross-cut in the course of a few days time; this is an important point, and is likely to open up a valuable piece of ground, being all in whole to surface. Saturday next being our pay and setting, a full report shall be forwarded to you, and the mine, on the whole, is opening up very satisfactorily.

**VIGRA AND CLIGAG.**—J. Holman, June 4: The lode in the end of the driveage east from No. 2 shaft, under No. 2 adit west, No. 2 Mine, is 6 ft. wide, and yielding fair quality stamps work. In the western end the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and yielding the same quality mineral. The lode in the bottom of No. 4 shaft, under No. 2 adit east, is at the present moment rather narrow and slightly disordered. We are now passing through a pinch or contraction of the lode, which has been cut through in the level about 4 fms. up from the bottom, and 4 fms. east from shaft. We shall probably have to sink from 5 to 6 ft. before the lode will regain its usual size and quality. In the rise over the back of the No. 1 level, east from No. 1 shaft, the lode is the same as when last reported. The works at the Old Cligag Copper and Vigra Mines are going on well. In tracing the continuation of the No. 2 lode east we have met with a good deal of water in the pits sunk. The men are now cutting a deep drain up to unwater the ground before opening further on the lode. At the reduction works the scarcity of water prevents us from having any of the stamps at work.

**WEST PRINCE OF WALES.**—W. Gifford, June 2: Since my last report we have broken some stones in the south engine-shaft containing beautiful spots of yellow copper ore; the ground is very soft, and requires to be very close timbered. I have no doubt that if the ground becomes firmer we shall have a good lode. No other change to notice.

**WEST ST. IVES.**—J. Evans, T. Uren, May 21: The end now driving in the east and west lode, west of the cross-course, for the last 3 fms. especially, has decidedly improved, being worth 87. per fm. and yielding 87. per fm. The lode is now 1 ft. wide, and yielding 87. per fm. We would observe that the lode is near the junction of the granite and killas, at the junction of which great riches were found in the adjoining mine, St. Ives Consols. We recommend the prosecution of this point with all dispatch. And with reference to further operations, we recommend pushing forward to the large tin lode which is seen at the foot of the cliff, and which appears to give great promise of success.

**T. Uren, May 27:** The east and west lode continues to look well, and the lode will regain its usual size and quality. In the rise over the back of the No. 1 level, east from No. 1 shaft, the lode is the same as when last reported. The works at the Old Cligag Copper and Vigra Mines are going on well. In tracing the continuation of the No. 2 lode east we have met with a good deal of water in the pits sunk. The men are now cutting a deep drain up to unwater the ground before opening further on the lode. At the reduction works the scarcity of water prevents us from having any of the stamps at work.

**WEST TOLGUS.**—June 3: Taylor's sumpmen are getting on very well with sinking Taylor's engine-shaft below the 95 fm. level, cutting trip-plat, &c. The lode in the 95 fm. level east is quite as good as when reported last week, being over 6 ft. wide, producing 8 tons of ore per fm., and is worth 407. per fm. In the 95 fm. level, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 6 tons of ore per fm., and is worth 307. per fm. In the 85 fm. level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm., and is worth 207. per fm. In the 75 fm. level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm., and is worth 107. per fm. In the 65 fm. level, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., and is worth 57. per fm. In the 55 fm. level, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., and is worth 57. per fm. In the 45 fm. level, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., and is worth 57. per fm. In the 35 fm. level, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., and is worth 57. per fm. In the 25 fm. level, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., and is worth 57. per fm. In the 15 fm. level, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., and is worth 57. per fm. In the 5 fm. level, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., and is worth 57. per fm.

**WHEAL CRELAK.**—Wm. Skewis, Wm. Hooper, June 3: The 86 fm. level west is cleared and secured to the end, and which we shall now set to drive with all speed. There is no alteration in the 62 west since last report. The lode in No. 1 stop, in back of this level, is worth 57. per fm., and in No. 2 stop, in back of the 62 west, is worth 57. per fm. The lode in the 40 west is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 77. per fm. The lode in the rise in back of this level is 2 ft. wide, yielding saving work for copper and mndie. The lode in No. 3 stop, in back of this level, is worth 87. per fm. In the 28 west we have driven through a small slide, and again intersected the lode to the west of it, but have not yet taken it down, and, therefore, cannot give its size or value; it appears to be very hard, and looks favourable for an improvement from that level we have recently had. No. 1 stop, in back of this level, is worth 57. per fathom, and in No. 2 stop, in back of the 62 west, is worth 57. per fathom. All the pitches are without change to notice.

**WHEAL CREBOR.**—J. Gifford, June 1: In the 120 west we are making good progress in driving by the side of the lode. In the 120 east the part of the lode carried is 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed of capel and quartz; but I do not think we have the main part of the lode in this end. In the 108 east, west of cross-cut, under Davis's pitch, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, worth 97. per fathom; a very promising end. No change to notice in the 36 fm. level east of the 108 east. The tributaries are looking much as usual. Our parcel of ore weighed 75 tons, and realised 252l.

**WHEAL GRENVILLE.**—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, May 30: Setting Report: We have set 29 tribute pitches to 65 men, at an average tribute of 10s. 8d. in 11, the tributaries to pay all the returning charges, &c. We have set the new shaft to sink on tutwork below the 120 by six men, at 181. per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, yielding low-quality tinstone. The 130 west by four men, at 71. per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 117. per fathom. The 120 west by four men, at 111. per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 207. per fathom; this lode is letting out much water, and is certainly presenting a very strong and masterly appearance. The level south to four men, at 50s. per fathom; here we have good ground, but no lode has as yet been met with. The 100 west by four men, at 61. per fm.; lode 4 ft. wide, and worth for tin 81. 10s. per fathom; a kindly lode; at this level we have opened out a good lode for tin. The 90 east by four men, at 91. per fathom; here the lode is 4 feet wide, as pretty a lode as can be seen under the circumstances, and is worth 107. per fathom. The 80 west by four men, at 41. per fathom; lode 3 ft. wide, and worth 87. per fathom. The 80 west by two men, at 31. 10s. per fathom; lode 4 ft. wide, and worth 71. per fathom. The winze to sink below the 66 west by four men, at 91. per fm.; lode 18 inches wide, producing a little tin, but not to value. In addition to the above we have set the 66 east to four men, at 8s. 6d. in 11. The 66 west to two men, at 27. 10s. per fathom, and 11s. in 11; and the 64 west to four men, at 27.

**WHEAL KILTY.**—Wm. Bennetts, June 4: Everything is progressing very satisfactorily at this mine, but we cannot see any change to report since our setting report for Saturday.

**WHEAL KILTY (St. Agnes).**—S. Davey, W. Polkinghorne, May 30: In the 82, driving west of Holgate's shaft, the lode is yielding saving work for the stamps.—Pryor's Lode: We have commenced sinking the new shaft below the 94, which will be pushed on as fast as possible in order to reach another level, having prospects which warrant its vigorous prosecution. We have also commenced driving both east and west on the course of the lode at the 94 fm. level, where it is worth for tin full 407. per fathom; the ground is at present hard and spare for driving. In the 82, driving west of new shaft, the lode is much the same as last reported, worth for tin 157. per fathom. In the 82, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 87. per fathom. The lode in the 44, driving east of shaft, is yielding a little tin, but not to value.—Caunter Lode: In the 82, driving north of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for tin 87. per fathom.—Votile Lode: In the 24, driving east of cross-cut, the lode has improved in appearance, and yielding good work for tin.

**WHEAL KILTY (Uay Lant).**—William Rosewarne, June 4: South Russos Lode: The lode in the boundary shaft, sinking below the 40, is worth for the length of the shaft (9 feet) 107. per fathom. The lode in the 40, east of shaft, is worth 57. 10s. per fathom. The lode in the 40, west of shaft, is worth 57. 10s. per fathom.—North Russos Lode: The lode in the 160, east of Bolitho's winze, is worth 67. per fathom. The lode in the 160, west of Bolitho's, is worth 47. 10s. per fathom. The lode in the 150 east is worth 47. per fathom. The lode in No. 4 winze, sinking below the 140, is worth 57. per fathom. The lode in the 110, east of the cross-cut, is producing a little tin.—North Gowan Lode: The lode in Bolitho's shaft, sinking below the 10, is worth for the length of the shaft (9 feet) 117. per fathom.—New Lode: The lode in the 140, east of the cross-cut, is opening tribute ground. No other change to notice.

**WHEAL MARY FLORENCE.**—Wm. Johns, June 3: The sinking of Saw's shaft is going on rapidly, by nine men, and seeing that the hard ground we have hitherto had is leaving the shaft, we hope speedily to reach another level. We have driven about 3 fathoms in the 15, west of the shaft, by the side of the lode; the taking down of the same will be commenced at once, and, as far as indications go, we have a right to expect a further improvement. I can only repeat that this mine holds out chances of great success.

**WHEAL SPARNON.**—W. Tregay, May 30: In the 15 east the lode produces good stones of tin and copper ore.—Old Sump: The clearing in the 30 will require next week to get through to the east shaft. This is necessary to be done in order to ventilate the 30 north cross-cut, to prove the north lode.

**WHEAL TRELAUNY.**—William Johns, Thomas Grenfell, J. Pryor, June 2: Trelawny's engine-shaft is down nearly 2 fathoms below the 220; before sinking any deeper we shall cut a trip-plat, and fix a drawing-lift. The 220 fm. level cross-cut east is extended about the same distance as in the level above, consequently we are expecting daily to cut the capels of the lode. In the 210, south of Trelawny, the lode is not looking quite so well, worth 57. per fathom. The 210 north we are free from the ground, and have a day-to-day command to take down the lode, which is very large, containing a good deal of mndie, with stones of ore. Although water is coming freely from the end, we have not entirely drained the level above. We made an attempt to sink a winze in the level, above, which is down 2 fathoms, but the water being so powerful, we are compelled to suspend it until further drained; the lode is worth 87. per fathom. At Smith's engine-shaft, in the 210 south, the lode at present seems to be showing a very promising appearance, presenting a very good prospect. In the 210 north we have not taken down any lode during the past month, neither is it our intention to do so, as the end is now being driven under the winze, this we hope to communicate in or about a month, which will then be of great advantage to us in stripping down the lode. In the 196, north of Chippendale's, the lode is worth 57. per fathom. We have sampled and sold during the quarter 222 tons (computed) of silver-lead ore, realising about 4300l.

**WHEAL UNY.**—S. Conde, M. Rogers, May 30: We have set the engine-shaft to sink below the 140 by six men, at 227. per fathom. The 140 is driven east of west of shaft, the men are to drive south through the lode to prove it by four men, at 87. per fathom. The 130, east of shaft, is driving by four men, at 107. per fathom, worth 107. per fathom. The 120, east of shaft, is worth 107. per fathom. The 110 is driven east under Gooding's shaft, and is set to rise by four men, at 87. per fathom. The 100, east of Gooding's shaft, is worth 77. per fm. The 140 is driven 4 fms. east of first cross-cut; driving by four men, at 57. 10s. per fathom. The 140 is driven west of incline shaft 4 fms.; driving by six men, at 57. 10s. per fathom. The 130, west of incline shaft, is driving by two men, at 37. 10s. per fathom. The 120, west of incline shaft, is driving by two men, at 37. 10s. per fathom.

## [ADVERTISEMENTS.]

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE.—The continued decline in the standard for copper ore is very discouraging to holders of shares in copper mines, and must tend eventually (unless a reaction takes place) to seriously affect the interests of Cornwall, so far as copper mining is concerned. It is with no feeling of complaint against the smelters and buyers of copper ores that I make these remarks. Those who are conversant with copper smelting are aware that the prices that have been paid for Cornish ores for a long time past have left no margin for profit to the smelter, and the principal reason assigned for keeping the standard is the necessity of obtaining the low price for the Cornish ore for the purpose of mixing with those of foreign produce that are generally sold at Swansea, in order to render the manufactured copper more ductile. Lead, of all the metals, appears to be the steadiest in price, although at present this is comparatively low, owing to the circumscribed state of trade generally. Even with low prices the WEST CHIVERTON COMPANY has just divided 21. per share (1800l.) profit to the shareholders, with every prospect of a long continuance. CHIVERTON MINES, adjoining West Chiverton, has been producing the past month its prospects have been much improved. The 75, driven out one of West Chiverton lodes, has in the last 3 fathoms shown indications of nearing the lode. In the 20, and also the 40, the former company raised and sold large quantities of lead, and it is not at all improbable that at the 78 the same productive lode will be met with. The 110 has also improved lately, and is valued at 107. per fathom. The shares in this mine were once 117. per share, but are now about 107. per share. A caution, however, has just been made, so that no further call will be made for three months. Now, having purchased the mine need be at all apprehensive of being made liable for anything beyond his own proportion of current expenditure, as the mine is under the same excellent management as that of West Chiverton. From the excellent prospects, and the very low price of the shares, I consider Chiverton Mine to be a very excellent speculation. A little to the north of the mines I have named is NORTH (the 100 fm.) level. The lode at the 90, although the low productive lode, is very large, and similar in character to the great lead-producing lodes of the district. In the same direction eastward the Old Shepherds Mines returned a large amount of profits, and now on a parallel lode, West Chiverton is giving 21,000l. per annum profit, besides many thousands of pounds having been disbursed out of profits for the erection of machinery. I still look forward with great confidence to the New Wheal Lovell. 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west they have sunk Boulder shaft 17 fathoms from surface, on a productive tin lode, and are now driving a level east and west, the lode produces good quality tin. This shaft will be sunk speedily to the 35, and without any machinery, the adit level being some 35 to 40 fms. deep. It is in contemplation to increase the number of shafts to (say) 500 at the next meeting, to be held about the end of July. The mine is at present in 100 shares, dues 1-20th.—WEST GREAT WORK: The different operations continue quite as productive as for some time past. It is expected the sale of tin this week will realise about 500l., the largest they have ever had for one month. They have a large extent of ground laid open now, and, therefore, more tributes at low rates were set last week.

**NORTH CROFTY.**—The 170, west of Petherick's shaft, is worth 10l. per fathom; the 183, worth 6l.; the 196 improved, worth 7l. per fathom. Petherick's shaft is down 4 fathoms below the 196. The 208, east and west of engine-shaft, progressing well. Præd's shaft, sinking below the 196, is down 3 ft.; this is 70 fms. east of engine-shaft. The lode is of no value still in the 196 and 183, east of Præd's shaft, but an improvement is long in pretty certain in the 196 east, as a splendid lode was passed through and over in the 183 east, which level is some 30 fathoms ahead of the 196 fm. level end east. In the 120, east of Rule's shaft, in the eastern part of the mine, a cross-cut is being driven north to intersect the main part of the lode, which is supposed to be ahead, as water is coming out freely; this part upward was exceedingly rich for copper ore, and this is the mineral they are in search of in the 120 east. They sold on June 3 a parcel of black tin to the Mellanear Company—14 tons 19 cwt., at 58l. 2s. 6d. = 870l. 9s. 4d.

At EAST SETON, which adjoins Emily Henrietta, they are making fair progress in sinking the engine-shaft. It is expected the lode will be met with at the 20, below adit, by the end of this month.

### Projected New Companies.

Company.	Capital.	Shares.	Each.
Huasco Railway	£100,000	1,000	£10
Patent Metallic Air-Tight Coffin	1,000	1,000	1
Darnley Valley Gas	10,000	1,000	10
Cannock Market Hall	2,000	2,000	1
Langley Mill and Heanor Gas Light and Coke	5,000	1,000	5
Cornwall Slate Slab	30,000	10,000	3
Queen of England Fire & Life Insurance & Loan	25,000	10,000	2½
Widnes Metal	20,000	200	100
Abraham Lord and Co.	9,000	48	200
Wallend Cement	30,000	200	10
Halfpenny Cattle Market	2,000	200	10
Britannia Life Assurance and Investment	100,000	100,000	1
Yecovill Gas and Coke	3,500	140	25

**CORNWALL SLATE SLAB COMPANY, 30,000l., in 10,000 shares, of 3l. each.**—The objects for which this company is established are to purchase and work certain slate slab quarries on Beay Common, parish of St. Juliet, Cornwall; and the doing all such things as are conducive to the above objects; and the conversion into money of the produce of such quarries. The Memorandum signed by—Colonel BOWLAND MOFFATT, Kennington-park-road, 1; E. BARRY, J.P., Carpenter's Hall, London-wall, 1; WILLIAM D. HARVEY, Nottingham-square, Baywater, 1; GEORGE MILLS, Old Jewry, 1; J. H. HOWARD, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, solicitor, 1; FRANCIS HOUSMAN, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, 1; WILLIAM EVANS, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, E.C., 1. The number of directors is to be not less than three nor to exceed six. Qualification, 50 shares. First directors, A. TUCKING, F. HOUSMAN, Col. B. MOFFATT, F. B. NATSCH, and WIDNES METAL COMPANY, 20,000l., in 200 shares of 100l. each.

The objects for which this company is established are for working the burnt ore obtained from cupreous pyrites, for acquiring certain premises at Widnes, and in any other parts of the kingdom which may be found convenient or desirable; and the construction and maintenance of works, manufactories, and conveniences, and for carrying on at Widnes, and such other places, the business of metal extractors, smelters of ores, and dealers in ores, minerals, and metals, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The Memorandum is signed by—EDMUND KNOWLES MURPHY, 41, Old Hall-street, Liverpool, alkali manufacturer, 15; J. W. LUKIS, Woodlands, Isleworth, 5; F. CLAUDET, Coleman-street, London, assayer, 15; RICHARD MORRIS, Doncaster, merchant, 15; J. ARTHUR PHILLIPS, Earl's-court, terrace, Kensington, engineer, 15; JAMES BARRELL SMITH, Canada Dock, Liverpool, merchant, 5; and RICHARD MURPHY, Old Hall-street, Liverpool, alkali merchant, 15. The sum of 10l. shall be paid by each member on application for shares, and the sum of 15l. on or before allotment, and the sum of 25l. per share on or before the expiration of three calendar months from the date of the incorporation of the company. The directors may from time to time, with the sanction of a special resolution of the company, increase its capital by the issue of new shares, such issue to be of such amount, or amounts, and to be divided into shares of such amounts, as the company by such resolution directs; or if no direction is given, as the directors think expedient. The number of directors, including the managing director, shall not be less than four nor more than seven, unless and until a general meeting shall otherwise determine, which it shall have power to do. The following shall be the first directors of the company—E. K. MURPHY, J. W. LUKIS, F. CLAUDET, J. A. PHILLIPS, R. MORRIS, and R. MURPHY. The qualification of the managing director shall be the holding of 10 shares, and the qualification of any other director shall be the holding of five shares in the company, unless and until a general meeting shall otherwise determine, which it shall have power to do. The remuneration of the directors, as well as their remuneration for services performed previously to the first general meeting, shall be determined by the company in general meeting. The said J. ARTHUR PHILLIPS shall be the first manager of the company, and shall also be a director of the company, but without remuneration as a director while he continues manager.

**ASSAM PETROLEUM COMPANY, 50,000l., in 5000 shares, of 10l. each.**—The objects for which the company is established are the acquisition, by purchase from F. A. GOODENOUGH, of Calcutta, and other persons jointly interested with him, of the licence and rights granted to him by the Government of Bengal, to bore for, raise, and refine petroleum at Upper Assam, and all other rights and interests granted to the said F. A. GOODENOUGH; and the selling, dealing in, and disposing of such petroleum in the ordinary way of trade, &c.; and the purchasing, renting, taking on lease, or otherwise obtaining or acquiring, for any of the purposes aforesaid, any lands, hereditaments, machinery, &c., which may be necessary or convenient for carrying on such trades. The Memorandum is signed by—HENRY DUCKWORTH, 5, Cook-street, Liverpool, merchant, 25; F. ADDINGTON GOODENOUGH, Chilton Rectory, near Stockbridge, merchant, 25; W. H. GOODENOUGH, Major of the Royal Artillery, Aldershot, Hants, 25; J. GARRINGTON PALMER, Muxbury House, Eastbourne, Sussex, merchant, 25; J. H. FERGUSON, 12, the Boltons, West Brompton, London, merchant, 25; W. W. PLATT, Salford Ironworks, Manchester, manufacturing engineer, 25; R. DUCKWORTH, Cook-street, Liverpool, now residing at the Grand Hotel, Paris, 25. The number of directors is not to be less than three, nor more than six. Qualification, 20 shares. The first directors are to be J. C. PALMER, H. DUCKWORTH, and W. MASHER, jun. For remuneration the sum of 12l. shall be provided for each meeting of directors, and shall be divided amongst those who may attend. The managing agents shall, when vacancies occur, be chosen by the shareholders in general meeting. The first managing agents in India shall be J. C. PALMER, F. A. GOODENOUGH, and R. C. C. NOBLE, carrying on business in Calcutta as merchants and agents, and the first managing agents in England shall be WILLIAM NICHOLSON, ROBINSON DUCKWORTH, and HENRY DUCKWORTH, at present carrying on business in Liverpool under the firm of Messrs. Nichol, Duckworth, and Co. The remuneration of the managing agents in India shall be a commission of 5 per cent. upon the value of the gross annual produce of petroleum raised and sold, shipped or refined by them, so long as such commission does not exceed 12,000 rupees per annum. When it exceeds that sum the rate is to be 4 per cent., and when it exceeds 15,000 rupees the rate is to be reduced to 3 per cent. The remuneration of the managing agents in England is not to exceed the commission usually charged by merchants.

**CORNWALL HEMATITE COMPANY.**—This undertaking, to which reference has previously been made in the Journal, is declared to be a success, the first allotment of shares having been made, and a cargo of the hematite ironstone having already been shipped to one of the largest and most substantial firms in the North of England, who promise a further order for 20,000 tons (quality being equal to sample), at a price which will leave a good profit. The company are prepared to undertake the delivery of this quantity within 12 months, so that shareholders may look forward to profitable returns on their investments. The entire requisite amount of capital will not exceed 7500l. The company propose to open up a most valuable and important branch of industry in Cornwall, and will afford much additional employment for labour, as the hematite ironstone of that county, although rich in metallic properties, and otherwise valuable to the smelter, has been allowed to remain dormant until the continued depression in the price of copper and tin caused the suspension of many of those mining undertakings, and forced attention to its development. With convenient shipping facilities to all parts, there is no reason why Cornish hematite may not compete with that of Cumberland. The company are well entitled to success in the efforts now being made.

**CAPITAL AND LABOUR—CAN THEY CO-OPERATE?**—This important question is answered in a startling manner in the "Scientific Review" for June. That logicians and mathematicians would object to the argument can matter little, provided it be legally and commercially conclusive. It is attempted to demonstrate that a manufacturer whose capital in stock, plant, &c., is of the estimated value of 6000l., the profits thereon 600l. per annum, or 10 per cent., and who pays 3000l. a year in wages, can, by the mere adoption of the co-operative principle, place himself in a position to pay 30 per cent. higher wages to his workmen, and obtain 13 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. for himself; or, in other words, that he can, with the advantages of the co-operative system, so divide the 600l. profit that out of it the workmen shall receive 900l., and himself 700l. The benefits of co-operation have never before been put forward in so favourable a light, nor has it ever before been so satisfactorily proved that by means of co-operation the "loaves and fishes" can be so admirably manipulated, even in modern times.

A petition for winding-up the Imperial Silver Quarries Company (Limited) is to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Malins on Friday.

### The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JUNE 5, 1868.

COPPER.				IRON.			
Best selected, p. ton	83	0	0	Bars Welsh, in London	6	2	6
Tough cake and tile	81	0	0	Do, to arrive	6	2	6
Sheathing & sheets	84	0	0	Nail rods	6	15	0
Boils	83	0	0	Do, in London	7	6	10
Bottoms	88	0	0	Do, ditto	7	5	0
Old (Exchange)	70	0	0	Hoops	8	2	6
Burra Burra	84	10	0	Sheets, single	8	15	0
Wire	0	1	0	Pig No. 1, in Wales	3	15	0
Tubes	0	11	10	Do, f.o.b. Tyneor	2	12	3
BRASS.				Do, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	5	10	0
Sheets	per lb.	9d.	10d.	Railway chairs	5	10	0
Wire	"	8½d.	9½d.	Do, spikes	11	0	12
Tubes	"	10½d.	11d.	Indian Charcoal Pigs,	7	0	10
Yellow Metal Sheet, p. lb.	7½d.	8d.		In London, p. ton	7	0	10
Sheets	"	7	d.	STEEL.			
SPELTER.				Swed., in kegs (rolled)	14	5	0
Foreign on the spot, £20 12 6				(hammered)	14	15	0
Do, to arrive	20	12	6	Do, in faggots	16	0	0
ZINC.				English, spring	17	0	23
In sheets	£26	0	0	QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)	6	17	0
TIN.				LEAD.			
English blocks	96	0	0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1	6	0
Do, bars (in barrels)	97	0	0	IX Ditto, 1st quality	1	12	0
Do, refined	98	0	0	IX Ditto, 2d quality	1	4	0
Banca	94	0	0	IX Ditto, 3d quality	1	0	11
Straits	91	10	0	IX Ditto, 4th quality	1	0	11
TIN-PLATES.*				IX Coke	1	2	0
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1	6	0	IX Ditto	1	8	0
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1	12	0	Canada plates, p. ton	13	10	0
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1	4	0	Ditto, at works	12	10	0
IX Ditto, 3d quality	1	0	11	* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.			
IX Coke	1	2	0				
IX Ditto	1	8	0				
Canada plates, p. ton	13	10	0				
Ditto, at works	12	10	0				

**REMARKS.**—The Metal Market continues to evince a moderate degree of activity, and although it may not be quite so satisfactory in some respects as would be desirable, yet there is a most decided advance upon the condition in which it had previously been for so many months. Orders are now coming in pretty freely, and though they may not be quite so extensive as in former days, yet they are certainly very numerous, which clearly proves that business is in a much more lively condition, and we may, consequently, fairly anticipate that they will be found ere long to increase in size as well as in number. It is pleasing to find that business of a really legitimate character is thus increasing, as this is much more likely to be stable and lasting than if the improvement resulted from transactions of a purely speculative nature, which, however they may be calculated to give an impetus to the market for a time, are almost sure eventually to cause a relapse, and to produce at last a depression in trade, which takes some time to overcome, while really legitimate business caused by a genuine demand establishes a firmness and solidity in trade which may be expected to be lasting and permanent. The money market still continues remarkably easy, and there does not appear any diminution of the amount of capital waiting for investment, even at rates below that of the Bank minimum. This state of monetary affairs ought, therefore, greatly to facilitate the improved condition of trade, and to aid in bringing a speedy return to vigour and prosperity in all branches of commerce.

**COPPER.**—No important transactions have occurred in this metal during the week, which has consequently remained very quiet, and prices have undergone no change.

**IRON.**—In Staffordshire little work has been done during the week, in consequence of the Whitsuntide holidays. There is still a very good demand existing, but the strike of the puddlers, which still remains in far from a satisfactory state, very much interferes with business, and causes considerable inconvenience, in consequence of the uncertainty as to time of delivery. In Welsh one or two of the leading works are somewhat better employed, the shipments of rails to the United States, and several other foreign markets, having increased. Russian advices are considered favourable, but there is not a large business yet doing with that country. The purchases on account of the other continental markets are comparatively small. Home transactions are slowly increasing, both in number and quantity, but there is still a lack of anything like vitality in that branch of the trade. Several of the railway companies are in the market with rail contracts. For Swedish iron a moderate demand now exists, prices are, however, a trifle easier. In Scotch pig-iron at the commencement of the week the market was a little better, and 52s. 10d. cash was the price obtained, it afterwards, however, declined to 51s. 7d. cash, and at the close of the week rallied to 52s. cash.

**LEAD.**—A rather better enquiry has existed, and a moderate business has been done; prices, however, are somewhat easier.

**TIN.**—On Thursday the smelters of English announced a decline of 2l. on common, and 3l. on refined, making present prices 96l. for blocks, 97l. for bars, and 98l. for refined. For foreign tin the market has remained quiet, and business has been done in Straits at 92l., and more recently at 91l. 10s. cash. In Holland the stock of Banca in warrants on May 31 was 106,472 slabs, against 154,472 slabs same time last year, and the arrivals towards next sale 62,921 slabs, against 46,114 slabs same time last year. The quantity of Straits afloat for Europe is 1015 tons, against 1789 tons same time last year.

**SPELTER.**—The market has become rather firmer; and, though at the commencement of the week parcels on the spot were sold at 20l. 10s., yet more recently business has been done at 20l. 12s. 6d., at which holders are now firm. The stock in London on May 31 was 1102 tons, being a decrease of 28 tons during the month.

**TIN-PLATES.**—There is a rather better enquiry, with a moderate business doing.

**STEEL AND QUICKSILVER.**—No change requiring comment.

The MINING SHARE MARKET continues in a depressed state. There is very little change to notice since our last, prices in many instances being merely nominal. The mines chiefly dealt in have been East Basset, Chontales, Prince of Wales, West Prince of Wales, Trelawny, Great Retallack, Grenville, West Chiverton, Redmoor, South Herodsfoot, Chiverton Moor, Frontino, and a few others. The standard for copper ore is up 1l. West Chiverton, 61 to 63 ex div.; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit on the quarter of 5647l. 15s. 2d., and a dividend of 2l. per share (6000l.) was declared, leaving 90247. 6s. 10d. in hand. The lead ore sold during the quarter realised 15,408l. 15s. 7d. The ends in the mine are valued in the aggregate at 381l. per fathom, and are discovering, according to the agent, 10,000l. of lead ore per month; the sales, therefore, might be considerably increased, as they ought to be, and the reserves still added to. Chiverton Moor, 61 to 63; Chontales Gold, 1½ to 2; Bedford United, 25s. to 30s.; Clifford Amalgamated, 5 to 5½; Devon Great Consols, 44s. to 45s.; Drake Walls, 1 to 1½. East Basset shares have advanced to 9, 10. East Caradon shares have declined to 3½, 3½. East Lovell, 7½ to 8; East Pool, 350 to 375; East Wheel Grenville, 34s. to 36s.; Frontino and Bolivia, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; Great Laxey, 16½ to 17½; Great North Downs, 3½ to 4½. Prince of Wales, 41s. to 43s.; the 65 east is in a very promising lode; the 55 east is worth 30l. per fathom. The cross-course has been cut through in the 55 west; lode worth 10l. per fathom, and improving. This is an important point. The last ore weighed off 138 tons, and the mine has sampled 136 tons more. West Prince of Wales shares have been in demand at 9s. to 11s.; there is an improvement, and a very promising lode in the south shaft. Chiverton Moor, 1½ to 2½; at the meeting a call of 5s. per share was made, the balance against the mine being 619l. 3s. 8d. The returns of ore for the quarter were 6397. 4s.; costs for same time, 1623l. 8s. 6d. These, the agents report, have been lessened, and they hope to keep them down. The 110, east of Cookney's, is worth 9 cwt. of silver-lead per fathom, and it is hoped will open out a good piece of stopping ground. The chief point, however, seems to be in cutting the caunter lode in the 78 cross-cut north, which will be met with soon. Wheel Basset, 62½ to 67½; at the meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend of 1l. per share (512l.) was declared, leaving 19l. 12s. 5d. in hand. The profit on two months' working was 514l. 12s. 5d. The ends on

the different lodes are valued in the aggregate at 51l. per fm. for tin and copper, and in the tribute department the pitches are working on copper ore from 5s. to 13s. 4d., and from 5s. 6d. to 12s. in 1l. for tin. At South Basset meeting a call of 2l. per share was made. The loss on two months was 3967l. 17s. 2d., and a balance against the company of 10427l. 1s. 6d. Teague's branch in the 75 is worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, and from this branch in the levels above large quantities of ore were raised in former workings. Great Retallack, 2½ to 2½; Great Wheel Vor, 15½ to 16; Herodsfoot, 37½ to 40; Maes-y-Safn, 25 to 27½; Marke Valley, 6½ to 6½; North Wheel Crofty, 1½ to 2½.

South Crofty, 16 to 18, ex div.; at the meeting a dividend of 10s. per share was declared, leaving about 300l. to the credit of the next account. The report of this mine is described as favourable. North Downs, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; North Roskear, 15 to 16; New Lovell, 29s. to 31s.; Emily Henrietta, 37½ to 40; North Treskerby, 18s. to 20s.; Providence Mines, 24 to 26; South Caradon, 390 to 400; South Frances, 17 to 19. South Herodsfoot shares have again become in demand, at 15s. to 20s.; the shaft is now close upon the 100, in very favourable ground for ore. Redmoor shares have advanced from 4s. to 6s.; Tincroft, 13½ to 14½; West Caradon, 4 to 4½; West Frances, 30 to 32½; West Seton, 195 to 205; Wheel Grenville, 32s. to 32s. 6d.; Wheel Margaret, 5½ to 6; Wheel Mary Ann, 22 to 23; Wheel Seton, 80 to 85; Wheel Trelawny, 9 to 10; Wheel Uny, 2 to 2½.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange has been very quiet during the week, and prices have not materially fluctuated. Brazilian gold mines have been in fair request. Don Pedro shares are a shade better, and close 2½ to 2½ prem., owing to the more favourable advices by the last mail. Rossa Grande shares are steady at ½ prem. Anglo shares have been dealt in to a fair extent. Del Rey shares advanced in the early part of the week to 19½, but subsequently relapsed, and close flat, at 18½ to 19. Frontino shares are slightly better, at ½ to ¾. Australian Mines are steady. Port Phillip shares are ½ to ¾ prem., and are favourably thought of. Yudanmutana shares have slightly declined, and close 1½ to 1½ per share. Australian Copper shares unchanged in price. Italian mines are fairly represented. Pestarena shares are ½ to ¾ dis. Val Antioria, ½ to ¾ dis. Spanish mines are enquired for. Linars, 2 to 2½; Fortuna, 1½ to 2. British mines are fairly represented, but the business actually transacted is only on a restricted scale. West Chiverton, 61 to 63, ex div. The reserves in this mine are being steadily augmented at the ratio of about 5000l. per month. Chiverton Moor shares are quoted 6 to 6½. Chiverton, 2 to 2½, with points of very great promise. Devon Great Consols shares are now quoted 44½ to 450. East Caradon shares are flat, at 3½ to 4; Great Laxey shares have been more offered, at 16½ to 17; North Roskear shares have risen to 14, 15; New Lovell holds out good promise to make a mine. Caldbeck Fells, 12s. to 13s.; the reports from this mine augur well for the future; the returns are good, and the mine, it is said, is being honestly worked. Marke Valley, 6½ to 7; North Crofty, 1½ to 2; Prince of Wales shares have been dealt in, to some extent, at 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; Trelawny and Mary Ann shares enquired for; Minera, 165 to 170; Glan Alun, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

A cost-book company, divided into 6000 shares, has been constituted for carrying on the operations at Wheel Emily. The mine will henceforth be called WHEEL SAINT VINCENT. It appears that a lease of the sett was granted to Mr. Henry Wills, who has been appointed secretary of the new company, on May 19. The shareholders in Wheel Emily are to receive share for share in the Wheel Saint Vincent; and, as men have already been set to work in the mine, it is believed that no further delay will take place. Mr. Davies has been appointed consulting engineer, and Captain R. Victor resident agent. The prospectus, with history of the mine, will be advertised in next week's Journal.

The WEST OF FRANCE ROCK SALT COMPANY has been formed, with a capital of 120,000l., in shares of 20l. each, for the purpose of working a recently-discovered deposit of rock-salt near Dax, in the West of France. The concession covers an area of about 8½ square miles, and is held in perpetuity from the Imperial Government, at a nominal rent of about 5l. per annum. The purchase-money for the concession has been fixed at 36,000l., one-half of which is to be paid in cash, and the remainder in fully-paid shares, not entitled to dividend until 10 per cent. per annum has been paid upon the ordinary shares, after the dividends upon the ordinary shares have averaged 10 per cent. per annum from the commencement of the manufacture and sale of salt by the company, and for not less than three years, all distinction between vendor's and ordinary shares is to cease. The deposit of salt lies at a depth of from 100 feet to 150 feet from surface; and it is proposed to erect works adapted to turn out 30,000 tons per annum, and capable of further extension as demand increases. The profit upon 30,000 tons per annum is estimated at from 22,600l. to 27,000l., assuming the price to remain as at present—20s. 9½d. for sea-salt—and the cost price of the Dax salt to be 5s. 8d. The fuel to be used is a "lignite coal," found in the neighbourhood, and estimated to cost 6s. 8d. per ton. After payment of the 36,000l. for the concession, and 64,000l. for the land and works necessary to give it a value, 20,000l. will remain for floating capital, which amount will, it is considered, be ample.

The directors of the SAO VICENTE MINING COMPANY have convened the first general meeting for June 26. The share certificates will be ready in exchange for the letters of allotment and banker's receipts on June 16.

At Camborne Ticking, on Thursday, 3164 tons of ore were sold, realising 12,256l. 18s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 112l. 19s.; average produce, 5½; average price per ton, 37l. 18s.; quantity of fine copper, 185 tons 16 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
May 7	2063	110 13 0	6½	£4 16 0	14s. 1d.	£70 8 0
" 14	1719	112 5 0	6½	4 9 6	13 10½	69 0 0
" 21	3922	112 0 0	6½	4 6 0	13 9½	69 0 0
" 28	2380	107 7 0	6½	4 14 0	13 2	67 14 0
June 4	3164	112 19 0	6½	3 18 0	13 2	65 19 0

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 1l., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 2d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 2l. 9s., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s.

At West Chiverton Mine meeting, on May 29, the accounts for the three months ending March showed a credit balance of 15,024l. 6s. 10d. A dividend of 8000l. (2l. per share) was declared, leaving 9024l. 6s. 10d. to credit of next account. Capts. Jas. Juleff, R. Nancarrow, and Wm. Nichols say—"The stopes in the different parts are opening out exceedingly well, and we are very much pleased in being able to inform the proprietors of this valuable mining property that it is quite equal to our former reports, and there is every prospect of a long continuation."

At Wheel Basset meeting, on Tuesday, a profit was shown on the two months of 514l. A dividend was declared of 512l. (1l. per share).

At South Wheel Crofty Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for four months ending April showed a profit of 732l. 18s. 7d. A dividend of 468l. 10s. (10s. per share) was declared. Capts. F. Gilbert and Simon Toy say—"We consider our prospects quite equal to what they were at the last account. Number of men on tutwork, 74; ditto boys, 14; tributaries, 50. Average tribute, 8s. 6d." Mr. Edward Hearle Rodd, the purser, says—"The opening of additional ground and the further development of the mine has increased our costs, and I am happy to say, correspondingly our returns. The profit made during the last four months is 788l. 5s. 8d., against 421l. 17s. 1d. at our last account. The ore sold during the last four months have improved in quality, but we unfortunately have had to contend with a falling standard, which I regret to say still continues. How far our next account will be prejudiced by this continued depression will remain to be seen. There are no outstanding bills not charged, and the costs are brought up to the present time as close as possible. I shall continue to carry out the mine with every economy consistent with its efficient development, and congratulate the adventurers that, after a period of considerable duration and suspense, I am enabled to show the accounts with the present favourable results."

At Tincroft Mine meeting, on May 29 (Capt. Wm. Teague in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1566l. 16s. 8d. The profit on the three months' working was 1060l. 15s. 5d. A dividend of 1500l. (5s. per share) was declared, leaving a credit balance of 66l. 16s. 8d. The report stated that four months' cost were charged against three months' returns, and the mine continues to look well.

At Chiverton Mine meeting, on May 29, the accounts for the three months ending March showed a debit balance of 619l. 3s. 8d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capts. James Juleff and John Borlase say—"We did express great hopes in our last quarterly report that before this we should have had greater improvements. The 110 east, then referred to as likely to improve, is now worth 9 cwt. of lead per fm., and from the 78 cross-cut north we do expect to cut the caunter lode shortly."



At Great Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. H. G. Sharp in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 106l. 18s. 6d. A call of 2s. per share was made.

At the Carn Brea Mines meeting, on May 12 (Mr. L. Vigurs in the chair), the accounts for the year ending Dec. 31 showed a loss on the 12 months' working of 1745l. 17s. 8d. A call of 2l. per share was made. Capt. Daw, James, Miners, and Hosking reported upon the various points of operation. On Teague's lode the 165 is driven west of Rogers's shaft 12 fathoms; the lode is 8 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm.; driving by 80 men, and they believe will again prove so at a greater depth, as several lodes lying to the south, and dipping towards this lode, will at a deeper level form a junction with Teague's lode, and no doubt greatly increase its value. In the tribute department throughout the mine they have 40 pitches, working by 123 men, at tributes varying from 4s. to 12s. In 17. It is satisfactory to find that although the balance-sheet for last year shows the loss mentioned, the new year seems to have commenced more favourably, the accounts for January and February showing a profit of 387. 9s. 4d., which, judging from the agents' report, is likely to increase, so that the return of the mine to the list of dividend-paying mines, in which for more than 20 years it held a position, may be looked forward to.

At the South Condurrow Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Buckland in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 326l. 15s. 3d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At South Basset Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1042l. A call of 2l. per share was made.

At East Rosewarne Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Ogilvie in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 507. 6s. 10d. Details elsewhere.

At the General Mining Company for Ireland meeting, on Monday (Alderman Redmond Carroll in the chair), the directors' and mine manager's reports were unanimously adopted. Details in another column.

At the Don Pedro North del Rey Gold Mining Company extraordinary general meeting, on Monday (Mr. Henry Haymen in the chair), an interim dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, for the three months ending March 31, was declared, being at the rate of upwards of 42 per cent. per annum, and the sum of 4825l. was carried forward for the quarter ending June 30. Details elsewhere.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening shows in the ISSUE DEPARTMENT an increase in the "notes issued" of 757,375l., which is represented by a corresponding increase in the coin and bullion on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is shown a decrease in the "other deposits" of 82,808l.; in the "seven day and other bills" of 2625l.; and in the "rest" of 45,045l.; together, 140,478l.; and an increase in the "public deposits" of 293,888l.; 132,110l., from which must be deducted 19,814l.; the increase in the "other securities," on the asset side of the account, leaving an increase in the total reserve of 133,296l.

The shares of the Cornwall Hematite Company (Limited) are quoted at from 1 to 1½ premium.

On the Stock Exchange the following prices were officially recorded during the week in British Mining Shares:—Great Laxey, 17; East Basset, 10½; North Wheal Crofty, 1½; Wheal Trelawny, 9; 9½; Tincroft, 14; West Chiverton, 6½; 6l. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Cape, 12½, 13½, 13½; Scottish Australian, 15-16ths, 1-16th; Yudanamutana, 1-15-16ths, 1½, 1½. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—St. John del Rey, 18½, 19½, 18½, 18½; Chontales, 1½, 2, 1½, 1-15-16ths, 1½; Don Pedro North del Rey, 2-15-16ths, 2-3-16ths, 2½ premium; United Mexican, 1½, 1-15-16ths; Anglo-Brazilian, 11-16ths; Rosca Grande, ½ prem.; Frontino and Bolivia, ½.

COAL MARKET.—The market has been moderately supplied this week, 117 ship only having come forward. Business has been active, and we quote an advance in house coals of 6d. per ton. Hartley's in steady request, at fully previous value. Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 6d. per ton; Haswell Wallsend, 17s. 9d.; Tees Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Eden Main, 15s. 9d.; New Belmont Wallsend, 15s. 3d.; Tunstall Wallsend, 15s. 3d. Unsold 9 cargoes; 40 ships at sea.

#### THE COPPER TRADE.

Messrs. J. Pitcairn-Campbell and Co. (Liverpool, May 30) write—The copper market forms no exception to the general dullness which, in spite of all the ordinary elements of prosperity now existing, prevails in almost all branches of the trade. Cheap money, magnificent harvest prospects, and no political complication to disturb, might be considered sufficient justification for markets being buoyant instead of the reverse, and more particularly in the above article where prices are below average and statistics very favourable. An important feature in the transactions of the past fortnight is the purchase of 2000 tons Chilli ingots by English and French smelters. As mentioned in our last, this particular shape of copper had become a difficulty to the market, and it is fortunate that importers and smelters have seen fit to deal with it. No doubt the former will endorse to the Chilli smelter the opinions we expressed in regard to the expediency of discontinuing the manufacture, as the correctness of the view is more and more confirmed every day. The Swansea standard at the sale on May 26 declined 30s., the average unitage being 15s. 1½d., but this is not to be wondered at, as the price of the raw material has been out of proportion high to that of copper. Below we give the estimated stocks in Liverpool and Swansea, and we estimate that afloat and chartered for up to last arrivals from the West Coast, S. A., there are 8960 tons pure copper against 13,115 during the same period last year. Quotations are for Chilli ore and regulus, 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d.; Barilla, 16s.; Bars, 7d. 10s. to 7d. 10s.; Ingots, 7d. 10s. Business transacted during the fortnight comprised on the spot here—573 tons bars, at 7d. 10s.; 246 ingots on private terms; and to arrive, 100 tons bars, at 7d. 10s. At the Swansea Ticketing, 3229 tons ores and regulus sold; average produce, 17½ per cent.; average price, 15s. 1½d. per unit.

Arrivals here during the fortnight:—Malpa, from Coquimbó, 102 tons bars, 150 tons ingots; Plantagenet, from Colon, 42 tons bars; M. A. Dixon, from Valparaiso, 62 tons bars; Bertha, from Guayaquil, 660 tons ingots; Princes, from Valparaiso, 30 tons bars; Santa Bega, from Dundee, 650 tons ingots; Yawath, from Islay, 280 tons Barilla; Eta, from Valparaiso, 100 tons ingots; Jessie Stowe, from Valparaiso, 86 tons ingots; Colchagua, from Valparaiso, 30 tons bars; Zoroya, from Valparaiso, 10 tons bars; Florence Lulse, from Valparaiso, 50 tons bars. At Swansea, Ianthe, from Caldera, 362 tons regulus; Limena, from Coquimbó, 320 tons regulus, 100 tons bars, 160 tons ingots; Madeline, from Pena Blanca, 560 tons regulus; Yencedora, from Carrizal, 700 tons regulus.

The stocks of copper (Chilli and Bolivian) in first and second hands, likely to be available, are—

	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool	1125	650	434	1208	470
Swansea	567	922	100	160	138
Total	1692	1572	534	1368	608

Representing about 7300 tons fine copper, against 8200 tons fine copper May 30, 1867; 11,100 tons fine copper, May 30, 1866; and 7600 tons, May 30, 1865.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bowd (June 5) write—There has been almost a dearth of business this week in West Coast produce, the only transaction of any moment recorded being 600 tons of regulus to arrive at Swansea, at 15s. 3d. per unit. This is an exceptionally low price, but it is understood to have been made under exceptional circumstances, and it does not serve as an indication that there are any other sellers at the same figure. In bars no transactions have occurred; quotations, however, remain the same as last week. English raw copper has been in very limited demand, and fine foreign must be quoted a trifle lower. Nevertheless, the market appears to be very sound, and a very small demand on the part of consumers would produce an advance, especially coupled with continually reducing shipments from Chilli, and gradual absorption of stocks here, both of which causes are now in operation.

THE TIN TRADE.—Mr. L. Th. van Houten (Rotterdam, May 30) writes—In the beginning of the month the market for Banca tin opened very strong with buyers at 56½, but the uncertainty regarding the 40,000 slabs withdrawn in the public sale of March 31 created some depression, and holders became rather anxious to sell, and the price dropped to 54½ fl., which is the closing quotation. Some lots of Billiton tin changed hands in the course of the month at from 54½ fl. to 54 fl. on the spot, and 55 fl. to 54½ fl. to arrive. There are no sellers under these prices. In the public sale of 7600 slabs (4043 pounds) Billiton tin held in Batavia, on April 6 last, 56 7/100th fl. per pecul was paid, equal to 52½ fl. laid down here. The position of Banca tin in Holland on May 30, as shown by the official returns of the Dutch Trading Company, was—

	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.
Import in May	3,915	7,822	22,692	106,833	22,739
Total five months	37,362	48,713	106,833	22,739	84,076
Deliveries in May	12,759	10,451	22,739	84,076	124,529
Total five months	106,472	154,472	124,529	213,386	198,242
Stock second hand	169,393	198,242	213,386	198,242	198,242
Stock of Billiton	7,827	13,419	—	—	—
Quotation (Banca) 54½ fl.	54½ fl.	52½ fl.	45 fl.	—	—
May 30 (Billiton) 54	54	52	44	—	—

The preceding returns of 1868, compared with those of 1867, exhibit—A decrease of the import for May of 121 tons, a decrease of the import for the five months of 352 tons, an increase of the deliveries for May of 71 tons, an increase of the deliveries for the five months of 253 tons, a decrease of the stock second hand of 1488 tons, an increase of the unsold stock of 594 tons, a decrease of the total stock of 894 tons, an advance of the quotation of Banca of 3l. 7s. per ton. The quantity of Banca tin now afloat for the Dutch Trading Company is 1454 tons, against 720 tons last year. The Government returns for March as follows—

	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.
Germany	129	169	235	506	537
Belgium	164	100	57	379	100
England	128	—	16	202	32
France	3	30	91	20	144
Hamburg	3	39	29	38	53
United States	26	3	39	32	3
Other countries	7	3	27	17	25
Total	471	254	485	1194	894

Messrs. Von Dodelsen and North (June 2) write—The market was quiet during the month, and the trade proceeded cautiously. The arrival of several ships, both from Singapore and Penang, bringing altogether about 800 tons of tin, induced more anxiety to realise, and prices at once softened. The fall does not seem to have induced any more orders than we could have expected at the old prices. As every day now brings out parcels for realisation, the immediate future depends on the anxiety to sell. The statistical position of the article is not improved, although the delivery in Holland during May was about 400 tons, and here about 600 tons, showing that the requirements of consumers continue

large. Our available stocks of Banca and Straits on the spot and to arrive now stand at 9989 tons, against 9781 tons last month, the unfavourable item being the quantity of Banca now afloat—1454 tons, against 704 tons this time last month. The Dutch Company seem inclined to keep their 40,000 slabs until the autumn, as they have given no intimation of their wish to sell. The amount of supply at Penang, as well as Singapore, was moderate, and prices rather dearer. The result of the Dutch sale was not yet known there, so that we may look for higher prices for the next few months, and then a decline again. In Cornwall the supply of ore has not been excessive, and smelters, consequently, have been firm holders. The quantity of tin here and in Holland on May 30 was, compared with the three preceding years, as follows:—

	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.
Stock in Holland	106,372	153,732	124,529	38,500	1230
Arrived for next sale	62,920	1950	46,114	88,857	173,916
Billiton in Holland	7,827	240	470	600	—
Stock here	—	1757	2552	3027	3200
Total tons	174,199	274,721	271,457	10,000	—

The quantity of tin now afloat for England is 1618 tons, against 1950 tons last year; to the Continent, 27 tons; and to America, 475 tons.

GAS.—At the British Association of Gas Managers annual meeting, on Tuesday, it was stated that upwards of 20 new appliances in the manufacture and distribution of gas were introduced last year. Amongst the foremost of them was the plan of using a mixture of small coal with shale oil, as a substitute for Cannel coal, for the production of gaslight of high illuminating power.

Thomas Hancock.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. Thomas Hancock, who so worthily filled the post of managing director of the Yudanamutana Copper Mining Company of South Australia. He had suffered much during his brief illness, which terminated fatally on Thursday evening. By the death of Mr. Hancock the shareholders of the Yudanamutana Company have lost an esteemed and valued officer, and his loss will be much felt by the mining interest of South Australia. Mr. Hancock had been the means of introducing considerable capital into the colony for the development of her mines, and up to within the last few weeks had been energetically at work with other projects for facilitating the development of the mineral resources of South Australia by providing additional means for the transport of mineral to the coast for shipment to this country. In Mr. Hancock the colony possessed an earnest and hearty advocate of their interests, whilst those who were associated with him in England have ever regarded him as a warm friend, and a gentleman whose unswerving integrity might well be envied.

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SECONDHAND BRIDGE RAILS, fit to re-lay, about 250 tons, weight about 55 lbs. per yard, FOR SALE, cheap. Address, "A. N. C.," 3, Star-alley, Fenchurch-street, London.

ON SALE, THE DOLGOCH SLATE QUARRIES, TOWYN, MERIONETHSHIRE. These quarries contain the same veins, and are situated only 1¼ mile W.S.W. of the renowned Bryn-y-egwys Quarries. A plentiful and constant supply of water flows through the premises, and the Towy and Tal-y-Llyn Railway passes within fifty yards of the works, with running powers already secured. Samples of slates can be seen on the premises, and ample means are afforded of inspecting the veins. Further particulars may be obtained from WM. WMS. JONES, Towyn.

MINE LEASE.—FOR SALE, on favourable terms, the valuable LEASE of a FIRST-CLASS SILVER-LEAD MINE, situated thirteen miles south of TREGARON, in CARDIGANSHIRE, in the immediate neighbourhood of several well-known rich mines. The sett comprises 500 acres, with ample water-power. A shaft has already been sunk on one of the lodes to a depth of 18 fms., and several parcels of rich silver-lead ore sold, which realised a high price. It has also been most favourably reported on by well-known practical miners, and it is believed that a very moderate additional expenditure would suffice to render it a permanent dividend mine. Address, "J. S.," MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

MID-WALES LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the Cannon-street Terminus Hotel, on THURSDAY, June 18, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, with a statement of accounts, and for such other business as may be incidental thereto. By order of the Board. 26, Nicholas-lane, London, June 3, 1868.

CHONTALES GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street Within, in the City of London, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1868, at Twelve o'clock, and that resolutions will be submitted to such meeting, and proposed for adoption, authorising the directors to borrow on debentures of the company any sum not exceeding £30,000, with interest, and authorising the directors to charge the mines and property of the company with the payment of such debentures, and to provide for the repayment thereof out of profits, by lot or otherwise, or the conversion thereof into ordinary shares of the company, or for authorising the directors to raise the above-mentioned sum in such other manner as shall be determined by the meeting. And notice is hereby given, that a special resolution (to be confirmed at a subsequent meeting) will be proposed at such meeting for altering the Articles of Association of the company, so as to enable the directors to create and issue debentures of the kind and with the privileges necessary for giving effect to the preceding proposed resolutions, and especially for authorising the directors to convert debentures of the company into shares.

By order, J. JAMESON TRUBAN, Secretary. 185, Gresham House, London, May 27, 1868.

Contract for Bolt and Sheet Copper. BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before Monday, the 8th June next, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—BOLT AND SHEET COPPER.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application, addressed to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Westminster, S.W., where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 8th day of June, 1868, after which hour no tender will be received. India Office, May 29, 1868. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

#### PIG LEAD.

MESSRS. WESTON AND COLLINGBORN SOLICIT ORDERS for SOFT PIG LEAD, which they are producing of the very best quality. Prices on application. WORKS, SWINFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. OFFICE, -18, PETER STREET, BRISTOL.

#### SLATES.

WALNEY SCAR QUARRIES, SITUATE NEAR CONISTON OLD MAN. For particulars and samples of these very durable green and grey slates, address "Manager," Walney Scar Slate Works, Broughton-in-Furness.

RATING OF MINES.—The Bill for assessing mines—"the Rating of Mines Act, 1868"—for local rates, as passed through the Committee of the House of Commons, provides that all mines in England and Wales (Ireland and Scotland are not included) are to be rated to the relief of the poor, to the highway and county rates, and to other local rates, but the rate is to be made upon an estimate of the net annual value of the mine, or of the rent at which it would let from year to year, free from usual tenants' rates and tithes. The "mine" includes buildings of every description, except houses occupied as residences; also all engines, general plant, and the whole of the underground workings of the mine.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL BY FRICTION.—A process, which it is anticipated will prove even more important than that of Mr. Bessemer, inasmuch as it is hoped that it will be free from the objection that the worn metal cannot be economically re-melted, is now about to be introduced. The invention consists in the use of machinery by which pig-iron is ground to powder by a very rapidly-moving cutter. The extreme friction produces a heat so intense that the iron is set on fire, and, after scintillating, falls down a reddish-brown dust. The combustion causes the superfluous carbon to be got rid of; the dust is then put into a crucible, melted, and when cooled is found to be ingots of very good steel. This process was explained at the recent *conferenza* of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

COMBUSTION OF COAL.—At the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. Schourer-Kestner communicated the result of a series of experiments on the combustion of coal, and from which it appears that when the influx of air is insufficient—that is to say, when the gaseous substances burned do not contain more than 6 to 10 per cent. of air in excess, the loss of carbon in the shape of combustible gas represents about one-fifth of that contained in the coal consumed, and that this loss diminishes considerably when the air contained in the burned gas is equal to from 20 to 50 per cent. The loss of hydrogen is more considerable, and oscillates between 10 and 20 per cent. of that contained in the coal.

#### SILVER ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 2	Isle of Man Mining Co.	100	22 18 6	Burry Port Company.

#### LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Purchasers.
May 30	Frank Mills	100	£13 4 0	R. Michell and Son.
	Caldecote Falls	10	13 16 6	Sheldon, Bush, & Co.
	ditto	10	13 16 6	Panther Smelting Co.
	ditto	20	8 16 6	Peter Glover.
	ditto	10	7 0 0	ditto
June 2	Brynpostig	30	11 3 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.

[In last week's Journal, under the head of "Lead Ores Sold," it reads—May 27—Wheal Trelawny ..... 34 tons, at £24 18 6  
—Bwlch Consols ..... 50 ..... 14 16 6  
—ditto ..... 60 ..... 7 1 6  
This is an error: the first and last items, marked thus, both belong to Wheal Trelawny, and occurs from the misplacing of a "Ditto."]

#### BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mine.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchaser.
May 30	Wheal Buller	8 10 20	—	£471 8 2	—
June 2	Kitty (St. Ag.)	7 17 3 3	—	468 18 3	—
	3-No. Wh. Crofty.	14 19 2 2	£58 2 6	870 9 4	Mellancar.

#### COPPER ORES.

Sampled May 29, and sold at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, June 4.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Wh. Seton (Pendarves)	17	£1 2 6	Clifford Amalgamated	45	£2 5 6
ditto	86	2 18 6	ditto	31	3 9 0
ditto	76	3 6 6	South Crofty	91	1 18 0
ditto	73	4 18 6	ditto	93	2 1 6
ditto	69	5 17 0	ditto	81	2 0 0
ditto	65	4 14 6	ditto	63	3 0 6
ditto	69	3 14 6	ditto	39	7 12 0
ditto	69	4 6 6	ditto	39	1 17 6
ditto	61	5 6 6	ditto	16	12 6 0
ditto	61	4 4 0	West Tolgus	89	4 5 0
ditto	45	3 18 6	ditto	84	4 3 0
ditto	19	0 15 0	ditto	81	4 5 0
ditto	6	1 11 0	ditto	62	4 0 6
West Seton	81	3 0 6	ditto	19	4 0 0
ditto	72	3 5 0	ditto	19	4 12 6
ditto	63	7 11 6	East Pool	67	2 12 6
ditto	61	3 14 0	ditto	59	2 9 6
ditto	58	5 17 0	ditto	34	3 6 6
ditto	55	4 3 0	ditto	14	2 1 0
ditto	53	8 3 6	Wheal Basset	61	3 11 0
ditto	51	4 17 6	ditto	26	5 3 0
ditto	38	3 16 6	ditto	26	7 12 0
ditto	36	5 6 6	Carn Camborne	41	3 1 0
Clifford Amalgamated	104	3 16 6	ditto	30	1 5 6
ditto	101	2 13 6	Tincroft	33	4 11 6
ditto	80	4 13 6	East Basset	28	4 10 6
ditto	76	3 14 6	Doleath	24	6 10 0
ditto	64	3 18 6	Pendarves United	5	4 2 0
ditto	49	3 18 6			

#### TOTAL



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### Notices to Correspondents.

**COAL IN BELGIUM.**—Can any reader give me some information respecting the coal fields of Belgium? Those of France rest on the granite formation, but I suspect that in Belgium they have the Silurian and Devonian flooring; but, as these in Shropshire thin out to the east, it is possible that they never reached Belgium, which, at the time of the formation, must have been to the east of Yorkshire; and the Cretaceous "extends into Northern France, and thence north-eastward into Germany, whence it is traced into Scandinavia and Russia."—P.

**DUDLEY'S METALLURGY OF IRON.**—"Enquirer."—The work alluded to is, no doubt, "Dudley's Metallurgy of Iron, or Iron Made with Pit Coals, Sea Coals," &c. It has been reprinted by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Patents, and can be obtained upon application at their office, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. The price is 9d. by post.

**THE COPPER TRADE.**—"T. H." (Manchester).—The quotations published weekly in the *Mining Journal* are given upon the best possible authority, and are considered to be quite reliable. A seller may occasionally be able to obtain 2l. per ton more than the price quoted, just as a buyer may sometimes be fortunate enough to purchase at 2l. per ton less. The comparison "with London and local papers" (possessing probably fewer facilities for obtaining information on the subject), as suggested by "T. H.," would prove nothing, and the quotation of exceptional prices paid in isolated transactions as the general market rates would give great dissatisfaction. From the recent falls in the price of ore, however, many would be glad to accept a lower price at once than risk the greater decline which they might consider probable.

**MINE ACCOUNTS.**—TINCROFT.—I find by the financial statement just issued that, although the accounts are made up to May 29, the last month's cost charged is January, while the date to which the tin has been sold is not stated. How do the committee explain this?—ANXIOUS: Penzance.

We are very certain "Z. A." could not have been influenced, as he states: the opinion and desire of the authority referred to were decidedly opposed to the class of companies in which the writer appears to have embarked. Application should be made to a mining broker, as we never recommend the sale or purchase of speculative property.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

### Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 6, 1868.

#### THE DISAFFECTED IRONWORKERS.

There lies before us what seems to be in every way an honest balance-sheet of the money raised and expended amongst the "Amalgamated Malleable Ironworkers of Great Britain," as the head of the sheet announces, during the still lingering strike in South Staffordshire. The document is issued from "the Central Committee," and is dated from Walsall, May 30. The period to which it relates is from April 30 to May 25. The total amount received in that period is set down at 474l. 17s. 9½d., inclusive of a loan of 4l. The largest item is "Subscriptions from West Bromwich, 85l. 14s. 9½d." The next largest is "Subscriptions from the Patent Shaft Works, Wednesbury, 70l. 8s. 6d." At and about West Bromwich there are several small works, at which the men are kept employed at the old wages, "subject to the decision of the country," and the puddlers at the Patent Shaft Works, Wednesbury, are, as we have before intimated, working without having yet received notice for a drop, that establishment not being understood as regulating its proceedings by the determinations of the masters generally as an association. The next largest subscription comes from the same locality, and appears as "Gold's Green, 43l. 12s. 9d." Next we have "Old Park Works, Wednesbury, 42l. 3s." Brierley Hill, the former head quarters of the Union, stands at 40l. All these amounts seem to have been made up of small individual subscriptions, and the only sums which appear as "District Funds" are—"Grant from Bilston District 20l.," and "Gold's Green District Funds 11l. 4s. 2d." Out of the total of 474l. 17s. 9½d., about 360l. has been raised in the district in which the strike has taken place, and it stands on the balance-sheet in 13 items. The balance of 115l. has been raised outside that district, and occupies 41 items. The two largest of these are—"Dallam Forge, Warrington, 24l.," and "Wotton Park branch 10l." The Dallam Forge item is entered amongst local subscriptions, doubtless for the reason that the men there form part of the Old Brierley Hill Association. By that amount the 115l. may, therefore, be fairly reduced as moneys obtained outside the South Staffordshire district. We, therefore, have 91l. as the total amount of money contributed by the "Amalgamated Malleable Ironworkers of Great Britain" who are not located in South Staffordshire towards the support of their fellows on strike in that district against the reduction of wages. Can anything be more conclusive of the nonsense of these high-sounding designations? There is, virtually, no Union of Ironworkers in Great Britain. At one time there were two, but they have killed themselves, and the three paid officers who are now attempting to work this so-called Union will soon be starved out for want of funds, even as the men are being starved in to work from the same cause.

The only distributions of money which have taken place amongst these misguided men comprised 1s. 10d. each on May 11, and on May 25 2s. to each forehead, and 1s. to underhands. On the first date 2328 men were relieved, and on the second the forehands relieved numbered 1932, and the underhands 315. The total amounts disbursed were—May 11, 214l. 19s. 10d.; and May 25, 208l. 19s. Nearly 400 forehands seemed to have gone in between the first two dates, and the distribution of relief amongst the underhands on May 25 would indicate that these also were going back to the forges. The effort to stop this natural result is shown in the fact that 50l. has been expended in the railway and other expenses of the delegates and the central committee, who have gone into different parts of the kingdom (with what pecuniary result we have already intimated) to get funds. The places visited are set down as the North, Scotland, West Riding of Yorkshire, North Staffordshire and Manchester, South Wales, Shropshire, and Codnor Park. Then we have a yet more vigorous effort to bleed the North of England, Scotland, and Wales, for to those parts of the kingdom, even after they have been visited by two delegates, Mr. HOBSON, who is one of the joint secretaries, has been sent, and the balance-sheet shows, as one of the particulars of the 50l., "7l. advanced to Mr. HOBSON to go to the North," &c.

It has been remarked as "indeed strange to find Mr. KANE, in his evidence before the Royal Commissioners, saying that working men are invariably deceived when they put any dependence upon the promises of support made by their fellow-men, and yet, in the course of a few months afterwards, organising, or attempting to organise, a great strike, and holding out to the victims the most flattering prospects of large sums of money if they would only persevere in their resistance." Mr. KANE, and the other officers of the Union, knew well before the strike commenced what would be the result of "their appeal to the country;" yet the men were deluded into the belief that a different result would upon this occasion be brought about; and, notwithstanding that they have been unable to find the men even 8d. a week, they still prosecute their efforts; for the balance-sheet contains an appeal, in which the central committee "hope the assistance of the various trades, friends, and public generally will still be continued towards the support of the 2000 men who are still out, and are determined to stand out until the employers shall see the injustice of their demand for the reduction." The last return of men relieved showed—forehands in Wolverhampton, 345; and underhands, 66. Our correspondence shows that all these are now either at work or ready to begin work—all on masters' terms—if their employers can

find them work to do; and that so far as it relates to that town, the strike is now confined to a few shinglers at one of the works, where those men refuse wages which amount to between 10s. and 15s. a turn, because their employers are taking off allowances as extras, which they could at one time obtain from their customers, but which are now no longer possible. Operatives elsewhere are not likely to contribute towards the support of men who refuse such wages. It is a truly pitiable fact that the ironworkers of Staffordshire should be throwing away their opportunities, and permanently injuring one of the finest industries of the country, with so little show of reason as is now being set up; and it is a further pity that so much encouragement to the course they are pursuing should be found in a want of co-operation with the bulk of their order on the part of certain of the employers themselves.

#### THE WESTERN COUNTIES.

At many of the works connected with the coal and iron trades in the western counties business, although not active, is yet tolerably good. As their condition, however, is seldom or never noticed, probably owing to the scattered character of the mines and collieries, as well as of the iron establishments, the result of a personal visit to several of the districts may not be altogether out of place. Commencing with the county of Worcester, where the pits in the neighbourhood of Oldbury, Bowdley, and Stourbridge give employment to nearly 3000 hands, the colliers appear to be doing fully as much, if not more, than in the Derbyshire and South Yorkshire districts. In the ancient city itself, the capital of the county, amongst other works connected with the various branches of the iron trade there is a very large engine manufactory, capable of giving employment to nearly 1000 hands. The extensive range of buildings, which are situated close to the Midland Station, are in an architectural point of view very imposing, and in that respect superior to a great many of the large works to be found in most parts of the kingdom, and are highly creditable to the city. The machinery is of the most complete character, calculated to lessen labour. Trade has not been remarkably brisk up to a recent date, but we were informed that a large order has lately been given out. From the position of the works, and the railway facilities afforded to all parts of the kingdom, and not being very far from the coal and iron districts, the establishment ought to fully maintain the high position to which it has attained. Proceeding onwards, we find some small works at aristocratic Cheltenham; the first that meets the eye before entering the railway station being the "Lansdowne," a rather handsome building. Having got into Gloucestershire, most of the districts sunk into insignificance with the Forest of Dean, which is said to be 42,000 acres in extent, and which was originally planted with oaks for the supply of the British Navy. The iron has superseded the oak in shipbuilding, and the Forest, which used to supply so much for the former purpose, now raises about 160,000 tons of the brown hematite ore per annum, a good deal of which goes into Wales. There are also a good many collieries connected with other works, but just now neither are very active. The ironworks at Frampton Cotterell are very greatly enlarged, and there is a fair business doing at some of the collieries in the neighbourhood of Yate and Mangotsfield; and close to Bristol, not very far from the city, is the Ashton Vale Works, belonging to a limited company, who have a blast-furnace and an ironstone mine, producing about 3000 tons of valuable ore per annum, together with a number of puddling-furnaces and rolling-mills. The company have also a colliery of its own, so that there is everything required for the manufacture of iron, as it were, on the premises.

"Small stock of iron needs that man provide,  
His hands and swains whole years shall be supplied  
From hence; nor ask the neighbouring city's aid  
For ploughshares, wheels, and all the rural trade."

Leaving Bristol a short hour's ride by railway brings us to Weston-super-Mare, in view of the Mendip Hills, which extend in length about 25 miles, being flanked on its opposite sides by the mountain limestone. But to return to the town of Weston, before climbing the hills, it certainly deserves to be characterised as one of the pleasantest and prettiest of watering places, and from which can be seen the opposite coast of Wales and the town of Cardiff. Not very far from it fortifications are being erected on two sides, so as to guard the Channel, whilst the inhabitants indulge in the hope that at no remote date, at a point a very few miles distant, vessels will take their departure from it for New York, as it is said to be the most direct point to that port. On the Mendip Hills, which rise sharply from Weston, there was formerly obtained a good deal of lead, of a particularly hard quality, more particularly in the central and western range, as well as the *lapis calaminaris*, which, when melted with copper, converts it into brass. There are now only three lead mines worked, the ore containing an admixture of silver. The quantity of ore raised in 1866 was 1132 tons, producing 675 tons of lead and 1488 ozs. of silver, and there has been apparently very little increase since. Returning from the hills, accompanied by the proprietor of the *Weston Gazette*, who kindly undertook the office of guide, through some charming scenery, we left the pleasant town with not a few regrets, but with a promise to re-visit it at no distant date, and devote some time to a thorough inspection of the mines, the valley of Cheddar, with its cliffs and caverns, as well as the collieries in the neighbourhood of Radstock.

#### TRADES UNIONS, AND UNION LEADERS.

The arbitrary character of the majority of the workmen connected with Trades Unions seldom or never, we believe, is brought to the light of day in its full intensity, and it is to be feared that in a great many instances those whom the public look upon as the leaders and paid demagogues are, in fact, the mere tools of the general body; indeed, it is questionable whether some of the Unions would tolerate anything in the shape of independence in a paid official when his views clashed with those of the majority of the members. This state of things has been strongly exemplified by recent events connected with the reduction of the colliers' wages in several districts. When the Lancashire coalowners felt, in consequence of the general depression in the trade, that they were compelled to lower the price of coal to a considerable extent, and asked their workmen to bear a portion of the loss until the advent of better times, the proposal met with the most determined opposition. Some of the leaders of the Miners' Association, including Mr. PICKARD, of Wigan, counselled the men to accept the reduction, which appeared to them an inevitable consequence of the state of trade throughout the country. The men, however, would not hear of any reduction of wages, and at a meeting of the delegates, convened for the purpose of considering the masters' proposal, all deliberation on the subject was scouted as out of place. The delegates, in fact, had received imperative orders from the various lodges they represented to strike rather than submit to a reduction. They were remonstrated with, and the effects of striking at such a time, when disastrous failure was certain, was shown with unmistakable clearness, still the men refused to give way, although some of the most intelligent of them, as well as the leaders, foresaw the consequences. Accordingly the strike took place, with what results are well known. Scenes of the most disgraceful character, and outrages of a still more serious nature, were perpetrated, and in the prohibition of which not only the leaders but the local authorities were entirely powerless. The counsel of Mr. PICKARD was totally disregarded, and from the position he first assumed he was looked upon by many of the men as being leagued with the masters. Evidently not liking to be looked upon with suspicion, and to recover what appearance of influence he formerly had, he threw aside his first opinion and conviction by joining the men in their struggle against the reduction, reading his recantation in a highly inflammatory address.

The masters let things take their course, and, notwithstanding the violence used towards the men brought from Staffordshire, they were enabled to obtain the supplies of coal for their own requirements and for contracts from South Yorkshire and other districts. Ultimately the men were compelled to give way, and, as is usual in nearly all strikes, after the expenditure of a good deal of money, and the suffering of no little privation. Such was the origin and collapse of the strike in Lancashire, which had the effect of at least damaging one reputation for consistency and independence. About the same time the state of the coal trade in South Yorkshire was such that the col-

liery proprietors, after several meetings on the subject, proposed to their men a reduction to the extent of 5 per cent. only, giving them two or three weeks for the consideration of the matter, so that it might be fully discussed by those most interested. Now, in no part of England is there an associated body of colliers stronger, numerically (having something like between 9000 and 10,000 members), having a larger fund at command, or more perfect organisation. Indeed, the body in a single year gave away nearly 5000l. to further the formation of miners' associations in Derbyshire. The proposal, however, to reduce wages to the extent of 5 per cent. met with considerable opposition by the men, who are, probably, the best paid colliers in the kingdom. A special meeting of delegates from all the lodges connected with the association was convened, for the purpose of discussing the expediency of accepting the reduction or otherwise. The leading men, amongst whom were Mr. NORMANSELL and Mr. CASEY, the paid officials, and who for years past worked hard to organise the association, and who have made it so powerful as it is, gave it as their conviction that the proposed reduction, so very moderate when contrasted with what had been enforced in other districts, should be accepted. This was opposed by a considerable number of the delegates, and the opposition was shared in by a majority of the workmen. The leading men alluded to, who had the temerity to give the advice they had done, were stigmatised in no measured terms, and were told that they were in league with the masters. They still, however, held fast to the opinion they gave in the first instance, believing it to be for the interest of the men; and, notwithstanding a deal of abuse, and even threats, with great difficulty carried their point.

The course adopted by the leaders we may state was fully endorsed by Mr. McDONALD and the principal men connected with other associated bodies in various parts of the kingdom. Since the final settlement of the question, however, many of the men appear greatly dissatisfied, and have heaped no end of abuse on those who counselled them to accept the 5 per cent. reduction. One of the delegates, in fact, at a late meeting even went so far as to propose that Mr. NORMANSELL should be dismissed from his office, but the motion met with little or no support. Still so great has been the annoyance, so intolerant the abuse indulged in by many of the men, that we are informed that both Mr. NORMANSELL and Mr. CASEY have given notice of their intention to resign their situations, desiring to have liberty of opinion free and unfettered in preference to holding office, however well paid, as the mere tools of a body of men by no means remarkable for their intellectual powers, or noted for their educational advancement or general courtesy. With those facts before us it certainly does not appear questionable whether the leaders of Trades Unions have not hitherto had a great deal more credit given them for power than they really deserved. Could the inner workings of many of the associations be bared we have no doubt that in a great many instances it would be seen that the so-called leaders were the mere tools of those who employed and paid them; and it is not at all unlikely that even BROADHEAD, with all his infamies, merely carried out the wishes of his society, preferring to do anything and everything sooner than give up the pay which he received. It is almost clear, therefore, that to have even the semblance of power, and to receive official pay, Trades Union leaders must carry out the orders of the general body, whilst their opinions must not run counter with those of the parties who employ them.

#### TRADE UNION CONFERENCE.

A Congress of Trade Councils, Federations of Trades, and Trades Societies generally, has been holding sittings in Manchester during the past week. Amongst the topics discussed was "Trades Unions an Absolute Necessity." Mr. KANE, who represented the malleable ironworkers to the extent of 6000—but how far correctly so may be inferred from another article in this Journal—maintained that "Trades Unions were absolutely necessary, were the only means yet discovered for enabling a working man to obtain a fair day's wage for a fair day's labour." How far they are necessary, Mr. CHARLES MARKHAM, the manager of the Staveley Iron and Coal Company, where between 4000 and 5000 men and boys are employed, showed in his evidence before the Trades Union Commissioners on March 17, when he said that excepting a few men in the pattern shop there were no Union men employed by his firm.

"There has been," he said, "no Trades Union in our district for 20 years, and I believe that if you were to appoint a Commission you would find that the rate of wages paid by us is higher than in any other district of the country where Unions are in existence, or else I do not think that men would come from all parts of the country as they do to us. Some of our men earn a great deal more money than they wish us to know."

Mr. HARRISON enquired: Your evidence is that the men as a rule throughout your works receive higher wages than what they do in other districts where there is a Union?—I have no doubt of it, was Mr. MARKHAM's emphatic reply. During his evidence the same gentleman read a letter, which he forwarded to Mr. GLADSTONE before that statesman received a Trades Union deputation. In that letter Mr. MARKHAM wrote the substance of his evidence in respect of the improved condition of his district under non-Unionism, as compared with districts under Union domination, and added—

"Taking all things into consideration, the men earn more money, are provided with better schools, and are gradually becoming more intelligent than in those districts where the Unions are almost omnipotent. Much has been said of the advance of wages by Trades Union delegates, but they totally lose sight of the fact that wages of every description have risen during the last 20 years."

The best possible reply to such statements as have been made in Manchester in the past week is to be found in the experience of such men as Mr. MARKHAM, who has been connected with working men during the whole of the past quarter of a century, and whose sympathies are altogether with them.

#### COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, AND COALOWNERS' LIABILITIES.

The decision of the Court of Session directing a new trial in the case of Weir against Merry and Cuninghame has been confirmed by the House of Lords. Considerable interest has throughout attached to the case, owing to the important question being involved as to the liability of a master for an accident to his servant, sustained by the latter in the performance of his duty. In the inferior courts Mrs. Weir, as mother of the collier killed, obtained a verdict for 100l.; but the Court of Session directed a new trial, on the ground of misdirection. In delivering his judgment, the Lord Chancellor said the respondents were coal and ironmasters, owning the Haughhead coal pit, near Hamilton, in Lanarkshire. The pit had prior to November, 1863, been sunk 95 fms., and contained four seams of coal. The upper seam, called the Ell coal, had been worked out, and the respondents determined to work the next underlying seam, called the Pyotshaw coal. In order to open the seam from the side of the pit a scaffold was erected in the pit by means of which to drive the level in the Pyotshaw seam. The scaffold was completed on Nov. 21, 1863, and on the following Tuesday Robert and Henry Wilson, the appellants' sons, went to work driving this level. The system of ventilation in the pit before the scaffold was placed there was of the usual kind, by downcast and upcast, and it was not suggested that before the platform was erected the system of ventilation was defective in any particular. The platform, however, interrupted the free circulation of the air in the pit, and although it is stated that apertures were left in the platform on the upcast side for the return of the air from the shaft below, yet an accumulation of fire-damp appeared to have occurred beneath the platform; and on Wednesday while Henry Wilson was searching on the scaffold with a light for a wedge which was missing the light came in contact with the fire-damp coming from beneath the scaffold, causing an explosion, by which the scaffold was blown up, and Henry Wilson killed on the spot. The present action was raised by the appellant, as the mother of Henry Wilson, for damages in consequence of his death, and an issue was appointed by the Lord Ordinary for trial, to the following effect:—Whether the deceased, while engaged in the employment of the defendants as a miner, was killed by an explosion of fire-damp through the fault of the respondents, to the loss, injury, and damage of the appellant. It was not suggested that the respondents themselves took any part in the erection of the platform, nor was any personal fault or negligence of any kind imputed to them. The general manager of their works in Lanarkshire was Mr. Jack. The manager of the Haughhead coal pit, underneath Jack, was John Neish, and subordinate to Neish was a man named Bryce, who attended to the underground operations. The charge of sinking the pit and making arrangements underground for working it was given to Neish. It was moved at the trial, and, indeed, it was not controverted, that Jack and Neish were competent persons for the work on which they were engaged—selected by the respondents with due care, and furnished by them with all necessary materials and resources for working in the best manner.

It appeared that the cause was originally tried in January, when a verdict with 100l. damages was found for Mrs. Weir, the mother of the deceased. This decision was appealed against to the Court of Session by Messrs. Merry and Cuninghame, and the Court of Session granted a new trial, because Lord Ormisdale, the judge, in charging the jury—after explaining that in law the respondents were not answerable for the consequences of an accident caused by the deceased's own fault or the fault of a fellow-workman, as Bryce must be held to be in the present instance, engaged with him in the same common employment, and after explaining the nature of the obligation under which employers lay of providing



all apparatus and machinery necessary and proper for the safety of their workmen—proceeded to bring under their consideration the circumstances relating to the ventilation arrangement or system of the pit in question, distinguishing between the keeping clear and in good working order the ventilation arrangements when complete, and after the deceased came to be engaged in the pit, and defect or default in the system of ventilation; and in reference to the latter he observed that if the jury were "satisfied on the evidence that the arrangement or system of ventilation in the Haughhead pit at the time of the accident in question had been designed and completed by Nelsh before the deceased was engaged to work in the pit, and that the defendants had delegated to Nelsh their whole power, authority, and duty in regard to the matter, and also in regard generally to all the underground operations, without control or interference on their part, the deceased and Nelsh did not stand in the relation of fellow-workmen engaged in the same common employment, and the defendants were not on that ground relieved from liability to the pursuer for the consequences of fault, if any there was, on the part of Nelsh, in designing and completing the said arrangements or system of ventilation."

In a case previously before the House of Lords, Lord Cranworth explained with great clearness the difference between the liability of a master to one of the general public, and his liability to a servant of his own, for an injury occasioned not by the personal neglect of the master himself, but by that of some person employed by him. To Lord Cranworth's statement of the law the Lord Chancellor (Lord Cairns) added that he did not think the liability or the non-liability of the master to his servant could depend upon the question whether the author of the accident was or was not in any technical sense the fellow-workman or co-laborer of the sufferer. In the majority of cases in which accidents have occurred the negligence had, no doubt, been the negligence of a fellow-workman; but the case of a fellow-workman appeared to him to be an example of the rule, and not the rule itself. The rule, as he thought, must stand on higher and broader grounds. The master was not and could not be liable to his servant, broader grounds. The master was on the part of the former in that which he had undertaken to execute in person the work connected with his business, for the master might be incompetent personally to perform the work. At all events, a servant might choose for himself to serve a master who did and a master who did not attend in person to his business. But what the master has bound to his servant to do, in the event of his not personally superintending and directing the work, was to select proper and competent persons to do so, and to furnish them with adequate materials and resources for the work. When he had done that, he had done all that he was bound to do, and if the persons so selected were guilty of negligence, that was not the negligence of the master; and if an accident occurred to a workman to-day in consequence of the negligence of another workman, skilful and competent, who was formerly, but no longer, in the employment of the master, the master was, in his opinion, not liable, although the two workmen could not technically be described as being fellow-workmen. Applying these observations to the present case, he could come to no other conclusion than that the ruling of the learned Judge was wrong, and that, therefore, the Court below was right in allowing the exception, and in directing that there should be a new trial.

#### MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

BY MICHAEL HENRY,

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The most recent applications relating to mining, metals, and minerals—applications which are rather numerous—include the following:—J. CURRY, of Blois, liquid or gas-meter for obtaining motive-power. W. E. NEWTON, Chancery-lane, grate-bars (communicated to him by A. C. FLETCHER, of New York). E. JONES, Redcliffe-street, Bristol, shadowless lamps (communication from P. LONGWILL and M. CRAIG, of Melbourne). J. J. HARROP, of Manchester, and W. CORBETT, of Clayton, production of iron and steel from ores and waste products containing iron. E. W. DE RUSSETT, of Lewisham, engines worked by steam or other motive fluid. C. WINDHAUSEN and H. BUSSING, of Brunswick, Germany, chimney-cowls. W. W. JOHNSON, R. JOHNSON, and M. W. JOHNSON, of Limehouse, manufacture of sheets of lead, or tin, or alloys or compounds of those metals. J. E. HOLMES, of Raabgn, machinery for cutting or dressing stone. H. A. DUPRENE, of South-street, Finsbury, construction of railway wheels (communication from BENOIT CHARVET, of St. Etienne, France). A. M. CLARK, Chancery-lane, apparatus for dressing millstones (communication from A. DUBOIS and J. J. POUILLEY, both of 13, Boulevard St. Martin, Paris). J. ULDRIE, Paris, process for the ornamentation of glass, earthenware, and other similar materials. H. E. MINES, of Cheltenham, register-stoves or grates for curing smoky chimneys and controlling the draught of air. J. REIDY, of Kennington-park, Surrey, pickaxe for excavation and mining purposes. H. BAILEY and F. BAILEY, of Nottingham, manufacture of valves for the passage of air, water, or any other liquid or fluid. W. DALZIEL, of Deptford, combination of cock and valve for controlling the flow of water from constant supply-pipes. T. S. HORN, of Grove-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, miners' safety-lamps. H. HAINES, of Chancery-lane, manufacture of lead-pipe, and lead-pipe lined or cased with tin or other metal (communication from W. A. SHAW, of New York). G. T. BOUSFIELD, of Brixton, plating articles with a coating of metal. H. HIRZEL, of Leipzig, production of inflammable gas, and apparatus used therefor. W. D. SPARTALI, of Liverpool, apparatus for consuming hydro-carbon oils in furnaces of marine and other boilers. M. CHAVAGRA, of Rue Sainte Apolline, Paris, closing and securing vessels containing liquids, especially applicable to those holding petroleum, light oil of schist, and other volatile explosive and dangerous liquids. D. JONES, of Inverness, furnaces and heating apparatus, having reference to the consumption or prevention of smoke. C. D. ABEL, of Southampton-buildings, manufacture of alum and other aluminous compounds (communicated by H. PEMBERTON, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, United States). C. H. WELLS, of New York, impregnating wood with oleaginous and saline matters (communication from C. A. SEELY, of New York).

The sealed patents include the following:—WILSON, Liverpool, lift-pumps. GRAY, Glasgow, metallic casks or vessels. HUGHES (communication from DUFFEE), lighting, heating, and cooking apparatus. PERKINS and SMELLIE, Gorton, malleable metal of steel quality, partly from Bessemer scrap, or other Bessemer metal. LEIGH, Laurence Pountney-lane, furnaces and combustion of fuel. CLARKE, reduction of tin to render it applicable for coating metals and other purposes (communication from JULES FEAGUIERES, of Paris). BROWNELL, Walsall, water tuyeres for blast-furnaces, smiths' fires, &c. JOHNSON (communication from SMITH and BENEDICT, Pennsylvania), ships for containing and transporting oils or burning fluids, and for raising and supplying them as furnaces; also communication from ROSS, Pittsburgh, furnaces. LAKE (communication from F. FORMHALL, San Francisco), extracting and condensing volatile portions of ores. JORDAN, Liverpool, furnace fire-bars. GARDNER, Boston, treating metals and minerals to obtain oxides and other combinations, and separate metals from their ores or alloys (communication from WILLARD, Boston, and ADAMS, Franklin, Massachusetts). GIER, Middlesborough, cast-steel and homogeneous iron.

**THE TIN-PLATE TRADE—UTILISATION OF BLACK PICKLE.**—In several of the works about Newport, and at one on the Derwent, a process for utilising black pickle has been introduced, which is stated to be eminently successful. Hitherto the black pickle has been suffered to escape into the adjoining streams, giving rise to innumerable complaints from fishermen and those residing on the banks. The pickle instead of being permitted to run to waste is collected in old wooden casks; the deposit is removed in a solid state, and utilised in any convenient manner, and the liquid portion so treated that one-third of the acid originally used is recovered as vitriol, and can be used again, whilst the remaining two-thirds is obtained in the crystals of copperas, or sulphate of iron, which are readily marketable. Further details will be given in next week's Journal.

**LIQUID FUEL.**—According to the invention of Messrs. Dowsett and Blythe, of London-street, E.C., the gas produced from the matter under distillation (such as coal tar, &c.) is caused to pass through a pipe commencing at the top of the retort, and terminating in the ash-pit; they then burn it either by allowing it to pass through the fire on the grate bars, or on a diaphragm. The hydrocarbon vapour can be burned either alone or in combination with coal, coke, or other fuel.

**THE BATTLES OF THE FUTURE—FIGHTING LOCOMOTIVES.**—The old argument, "nothing like leather," has just been brought forward in an amusing form by Mr. G. J. GUNTHER, who has entered the lists as a patentee of improvements in armour-plates of complicated and expensive section, in order to be able to present a smooth face to the enemy. He maintains not only that his improved plates would prove valuable in marine warfare, but that they would also be applicable in the battle field. After pointing out the advantages of armour-plated locomotives, in comparison with caponnières or turrets, he asks—"What army, be it even the very best organised of the now existing ones, could withstand the attack of an enemy whose advance is

assisted by a judiciously-distributed number of armour-plated fighting locomotives or traction-engines, each one of which is scattering death and destruction along its road, while, at the same time, it is perfectly unassailable to any hostile force?" But this is not the only novelty due to Mr. Gunther, for he also proposes cigar-shaped steam-rams, and the building of high armour-plated watch-towers, in electro-telegraphic communication with each other—the distance between them forming a base line by which the exact distance of the enemy could be determined trigonometrically. The towers are also to serve as aeronautical stations, the central balloon connected with the bomb-balloons being anchored to the top of them.

#### REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

**JUNE 3.**—Pig-Iron is again easier to purchase in this market, and a moderate amount of business is being done in warrants at the decline. The imports of Middlesborough iron into Scotland continue to increase from month to month, till the total for the year to the end of May has reached 42,745 tons, against the much smaller sum of 15,065 tons in the corresponding period of last year. The Messrs. Gilmour, coalmasters, we understand, are erecting two new furnaces at Maryport, Cumberland, and intend shipping their coals at Troon for their smelting-furnaces. The shipments of Scotch pigs from all the Scotch ports this year till date is 226,830 tons, against 255,470 tons in the same period of 1867; and of the first sum are included 10,185 tons for this week, against 11,685 tons in the corresponding week of last year. In Connal and Company's stores are 231,397 tons of iron, with warrants in circulation for 216,400 tons, leaving a margin of 15,000 tons to be operated upon. On Monday the market opened flat, and business was done as low as 51s. 7½d.; yesterday there was no change, but to-day the market was slightly firmer, with more desire to do business, and fully 5000 tons were done at 51s. 8d. and 51s. 9d. cash, closing, sellers, 51s. 8d. cash and 51s. 10d. a month, buyers 1d. less. No. 1, g.m.b., 52s.; No. 3, 50s.; Coltness, No. 1, 57s.; Gartsherrie, 55s.; Eglinton, 51s.; Glengarnock, 54s. Manufactured iron is still in demand in small quantities, and orders being held back till wanted; specifications are all for instant delivery. There is also a continued weakness in prices, which makes the list of no practical value *per se*; every maker tries to get the best price he can. This week orders look as if they were going to be a little more plentiful, but by Saturday the tables may be turned, and the whole augury changed. Occasional specifications for ship-iron are also being brought from their pigeon-holes, but large orders for ship-plates for the Clyde have been taken by the West Cumberland Iron Company, and are now in course of delivery. Ironfounding is not brisk, and brass and copper workers are barely employed.

Coals show the same inertness, and less than an average trade is being done, with prices as low as 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., f.o.b. in the Clyde, less 5 per cent. Of the shipments this week—33,010 tons, against 37,570 tons in the corresponding week last year—the port of Troon supplied fully a third of the whole quantity. Colliers' wages have now touched a point beyond which they cannot decline, being in some instances reduced to 2s. 6d. a day, the range being from 3s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a day of eight hours. No one who for a moment reflects upon the nature of a miner's occupation will regard this state of matters with indifference, and coalmasters, while declaring their inability to pay more than the present restricted rates, deplore the combination of circumstances which has brought the trade of the country into this dead lock. The men, on their part, have agreed to a course of itinerant agitation throughout the entire mining districts, but it is evident that they may fulminate till the "crack of doom" without being able to do themselves a particle of good. Coals can now be had 4s. a wagon (24 cwt.) under last year's prices, and that 4s. falls to be deducted off wages and the masters' profits. How much of that 4s. have the men lost, and how much the master? In some instances we could name the master has willingly given up his whole profits—Could anyone ask him to do more? The local papers are filled with notices of miners' meetings, but there is no new phase in the agitation to note; everything waits on the declaration of a general strike, and when that is accomplished then comes demoralisation and beggary! Depend upon it, those who advise a strike under present circumstances are not the miners' friends. The Lords having dismissed the appeal in the case "Weir v. Merry and Cuninghame," the agitation leaders have been rather thrown out of gear. The decision of their lordships is evidently one founded in equity, and, while setting aside the verdict of the jury, affirms that in case of injury to a fellow-servant there is no ground for distinction as to the position of the servant through whose fault the injury arose.

On Sunday forenoon flames were observed issuing from one of the Alloa Coal Company's pits, situated on the south shore of Gartmorn Dam. Messengers were immediately dispatched to Alloa and Carsebridge Distillery for fire-engines, but the progress of the flames was so rapid that by the time they reached the spot nearly the whole of the wooden framework with which the shaft is lined, with the gearing at the pit mouth, was consumed. It is believed that the chaffer which was used at the bottom of the shaft having been placed too near the timberwork. The fire has been completely extinguished in the under seam of coal, as well as in the upper seam, 9 fms. from the bottom, although the upper seam kept smouldering for a couple of days after the under seam had been extinguished. By this unfortunate occurrence about 80 people are thrown out of work. The shipjoiners, notwithstanding the decision of the housejoiners to give them support, have withdrawn their demand, and have returned to their work on their old terms. Yesterday forenoon an iron sailing ship of 80 tons, named the *Bimah*, was launched (after re-purchase) for Jas. W. Wood, Liverpool, and is intended for the East India trade. She was originally built for Mr. Ross, of Stirling, but was sold some time ago to her present owner.

#### REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**JUNE 4.**—The Coal Trade continues very quiet; a little improvement has, indeed, taken place lately, but this is not generally felt. The Coke Trade also is flat, as may, indeed, be expected, owing to the continued lifeless state of the iron trade. The new winnings in the district are being prosecuted with the utmost vigour, that is, at Throckley, Hertford, Harton, and other places. At Wallsend and Hebburn the water is being lifted from the Tyne collieries at a rapid rate, and it is expected that some of the Willington collieries will be laid dry at no distant date. A powerful Cornish pumping-engine is to be erected immediately at Hebburn, to assist those important operations. The Wardley Colliery, which was partially sunk some years ago, has been purchased by the extensive firm known as John Bowes and partners, and the shafts are to be sunk shortly to the various coal seams which are known to exist. There are several seams of excellent quality here, and an extensive royalty, so that a large and important colliery may be expected to be opened.

There is nothing new to report respecting the Iron Trade: the price of pig-iron remains nominally the same, and the demand for manufactured iron has not changed materially. The occurrence of the holidays, of course, checks business of all kinds during the present week. The engine works and factories of the Tyne are doing a good business, on the whole.

A new mode of utilising blast-furnace slags is about to be extensively introduced by Messrs. Crossley and Hutchinson, of Middlesborough-on-Tees. Their invention consists in the manufacture of alumina and its salts by the decomposition of blast-furnace slags. The slag is treated with hydrochloric acid, and the mixture is then evaporated to dryness, and the soluble chlorides dissolved out from the dried mass. The alumina is thus left mixed with the silica, and may be readily dissolved by any soluble acid, and filtered from the silica. The salt of alumina produced is then separated by evaporation and crystallisation in the usual way. In practice the process is thus carried out:—The slag is reduced to powder, and placed in a suitable vessel; a proportion of hydrochloric acid (usually an equal weight) is then added, and the mixture allowed to stand until the slag is fully decomposed, the decomposition being facilitated, if desired, by the application of heat. After the soluble chlorides are dissolved out, the insoluble portion, which consists principally of silica and alumina, is then treated with sulphuric acid, and the sulphate of alumina produced is separated from the silica by washing, and may be obtained by evaporation and crystallisation in the usual way, or by merely adding the acid and crystallising without removing the silica.

The Lizard's Farm Colliery, near Lanchester, belonging to Messrs. Stewart and Dorman, was formally opened on Monday. The operations were commenced toward the close of last year, and have been completed without injury to anyone. Three seams of coal have been

reached, and an abundant supply of fire-clay has likewise been obtained. The principal seam is the five-quarter, which is nearly 6 ft. in thickness, and of first-rate quality. The engines in connection with the colliery have been erected by Messrs. Nelson and Sanderson, South Shields. A branch line of rails connect the colliery with the north-eastern railway system; and the coal will be shipped at Tyne Docks. The site of the new colliery was beautifully decorated with flags and banners, and altogether there was much rejoicing. On the following day the workmen were regaled with dinner and tea, at the expense of the owners.

**MR. GEORGE ELLIOT, COALOWNER, ON OUR NORTH COUNTRY PITMEN.**—Amongst the witnesses examined by the Trades Union Commissioners was Mr. G. Elliot, an owner of extensive coalworks in Northumberland, Durham, Glamorgan, Mostyn, and Staffordshire, and the Conservative candidate for the representation of North Durham. Mr. Elliot, in answer to questions, said—"I have a great many coalworks; the largest are in Durham and Northumberland. More than 10,000 men are employed in them. I went down the pit at nine years of age. I did the ordinary work of a collier at Peshier, in Durham, till I was nineteen or twenty; after that I became a deputy, an overman, a colliery viewer and so on, and since then I have become a coalowner. The quantity of coal raised out of pits belonging to myself and friends, and under my management, is more than 2,000,000 tons annually. I have worked with my own hands at every description of work as a collier. The price we pay for getting our coals in South Wales, in Aberdare, is very much higher than what we should pay for the same work if we were doing it in Durham or in Northumberland. I think that the Northumberland people do more in seven hours than the Welshmen in eleven. I have myself had some trouble about the matter of wages, but I am a great admirer of pitmen. I do not think there is a finer body of men in the world than the pitmen of this country; and if you can inspire them with the feeling that you are fair, and intend nothing but what is just towards them, you can manage them."

**PRESENTATION AT GOSFORTH COLLIERY.**—The workmen met at Mr. Michael Arkley's, Victory Tavern, Gosforth, and presented Mr. Geo. Soulsby of Bigge's Main, with a handsome silver patent lever watch and guard, from the establishment of Mr. Thos. Middleton, Newcastle, as a mark of esteem for his many valuable services.

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

**JUNE 4.**—The present week being one in which most classes indulge in a holiday, operations at the various ironworks have been somewhat retarded, but it is satisfactory to find that the reports of increased buoyancy referred to last week are being gradually strengthened as time progresses. The favourable position which some of the home railway companies have attained will, no doubt, cause a greater demand for rails; already one or two of the leading companies are in the market for several thousand tons, and it is generally believed that home engagements will be more numerous, and for much larger quantities, than has been known for some months. The depression which has existed so long in the Iron Trade has not been equalled for the past quarter of a century, but there are hopes of its now giving way to a better state of things, and this is strengthened by the fact that the Board of Trade returns lately issued show a slightly increased exportation of railway iron during April and the three previous months of the present year. The increase is no doubt owing to the large quantities sent to the United States and British colonies, the orders from which have been the means of affording better employment to the hands engaged at two or three of the rail mills of the leading establishments. Some large orders are being executed, and several vessels are loading rails at the local ports for the United States, with which business may be said to continue in a somewhat satisfactory position; and as the impeachment of President Johnson has virtually broken down, it is highly probable that the makers in South Wales will shortly receive some good orders from that country, for the completion of certain railway systems, and the re-laying of a large portion of the Delaware division. Sweden has sanctioned a loan of 2,000,000*l.*, which will shortly be issued, for the construction of additional lines of railway, and it is probable that most of the orders arising therefrom will be executed by continental houses; but it will, to some extent, check the keen competition which is now being carried on. Enquiries from India continue limited, but strong hopes are entertained of a large increase taking place in the demand before long, and this is somewhat strengthened from the fact of the East Indian Railway Company being about to give out a tolerably good order for rails and chains, and considerable quantities will be required for a further extension of the railway system in that part of the British empire. There is a Spanish contract in the market, and it is not improbable that it will fall into the hands of makers in this district. Shipments will be made in a few days to Russia, but it must be admitted that the business transacted as yet with the Muscovite empire is not so great as many makers anticipated. There is no doubt that one or two of the orders expected to have reached South Wales have been secured by Belgian houses, and this week it is stated that the syndicate of Belgian works has obtained another order for nearly 10,000 tons of rails and other material at a price below that given by Welsh makers. From the Continent enquiries have not materially altered during the past week, and the exports continue limited. Bars move off freely. Pigs of the best brands command a fair sale, and prices are considered to have an upward tendency. Tin-plate makers have more engagements on hand, and, as a rule, the works in the district are tolerably well employed.

Steam coal proprietors are fairly placed for orders, and the trade may be said to have attained something like a satisfactory position. The principal demand is from the mail packet stations and Mediterranean ports, while to France and the other foreign markets about an average quantity is being sent. Operations are now being carried on with something like regularity at the various collieries where the men were on strike, and the effect is perceptible in the increased quantities sent down for shipment. The decision lately come to by the Lords of the Admiralty to have none but Welsh steam coal used on board Her Majesty's ships will cause some increase in the demand, and Government contracts will, no doubt, be more frequently in the market. House qualities are in better request, and owing to the increase in the output in the Monmouthshire district the competition is a little keener than it was a few weeks ago. Prices continue low, and this being the season at which West of England and Irish houses lay in their winter's stock an increase in the shipments may be confidently expected.

At the commencement of the past month a large number of the skilled hands employed at the Dowlais Works gave a month's notice, in consequence of the reduction in their wages being greater than they anticipated, and which they alleged was in excess of the amount they agreed for with their employers. At the time, the dispute nearly led to the entire stoppage of these vast works, but after a little consideration the majority of the men wisely returned to work on the reduction. It is gratifying to find that during the time which has elapsed the managers have consented to remedy certain admitted irregularities among the various classes of workmen, and the result has been that the ballers and others who gave notice have withdrawn, and operations are now being carried on with the usual regularity. The number of hands employed at the Dowlais Works is about 10,000, who sustain a population of, perhaps, 35,000; therefore, it must cause no surprise when it is said the threatened stoppage of the works caused considerable anxiety, but, as the calamity has now been averted, satisfaction is expressed on all sides.

A locomotive engine, entirely constructed at the Rhymney Iron-works, has been doing effective work for some days past. The engine has been constructed with special reference to the requirements of these works, but in appearance it in no way differs from the highly-finished locomotives imported from the North.

The opening of Porthcawl Harbour will afford increased facilities for the export of iron and coal, which abound in that part of Glamorganshire, more especially in the Llynvi and Ogmore valleys, where operations are being gradually extended; and, with the additional facilities afforded for exportation, there is no doubt they will shortly occupy a more prominent position in the commercial world than they do at the present time. The harbour rates authorised under the schedule referred to in the Llynvi and Ogmore Railway Act, 1864, will be taken on all goods landed or shipped at Porthcawl, except iron, on which 3d. per ton will be charged, but iron ore and pitwood will be imported free of rates.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the *Clara*, from Tilt Cove, with 235 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Son; *Madeline*, from Pena Blanca, with 235 tons of copper regulus, in bulk, for Elford, Williams, and Co.; *Commodore*, from St. Malo, with 98 tons of zinc ore, for Dillwyn and Co.; *Antonio*, from Carthagena, with 75 tons of zinc ore, 37 tons of copper ore, and wheat, to order; *Wild Wave*, from Carlisle, with 700 tons of zinc ore, for H. Bath and Son; *Rosalie*, from Lisbon, with 55 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Son; and the *Charlotte*, from Tilt Cove, with 315 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Son.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION OF SOUTH WALES.**—The annual meeting was held on Monday, and it is gratifying to find that during the past year the progress of the society has been very satisfactory, and membership of the institution is now recognised, even beyond the limits of the Principality, as an honour well worthy of obtaining. During the year the number of new members admitted has exceeded the losses by death, removal, &c., by more than 70 per cent., with a corresponding increase in the number of associates. The receipts contrast favourably with those of preceding years, and the council anticipate that the means at their disposal next year will allow of making great additions to their library. That the cultivation and advancement of natural science, the



elucidation of the history and antiquity of South Wales, the encouragement of literature and the fine arts, and the general diffusion of knowledge, are greatly facilitated by such associations as this is beyond question, and as their success contributes alike to secure them a high position amongst the educational societies of the kingdom, and to enhance the value to individual members of the privilege of connection with them, it is to be hoped that every effort will be made, both in and out of the council, to secure a continuance of the prosperity which has attended the Royal Institution of South Wales, until it shall attain as honourable a place in the scientific world as its prototype in London enjoys.

**FOREST OF DEAN.**—There is very little change in the coal and iron trades since last reported. The principal occurrence was the opening of the Dean Forest Central Railway, which took place on May 25, when a successful run was made between Gloucester and Howehead. The engine and van attached were decorated, and appeared to create considerable interest among those who witnessed the event. We are informed that the railway company intend to run their engine and trucks three days in the week only, at least for the present; but we should be glad if two or even three engines are soon required on the line, as it is a great disadvantage to the people of the district that no passenger railway exists. If the present company were to continue their line by Parkend and Coleford to meet the Monmouth line, and also continue that portion already set out by Foxes Bridge Colliery, connecting it with the Wimsay branch, and erect a station near Nailbridge, and run a passenger train morning and evening each way, it would be a great boon conferred on travellers here. There are no great difficulties to encounter in an engineering point of view, and consequently the construction of such a line of railway would not be very expensive. We trust that the day will shortly come when the railway company will adopt this course; we fail to see any reason why they should not. The past week has been noted for several accidents at an iron mine and collieries, none of which, however, proved, we are glad to say, fatal. We understand that the Messrs. Gould Brothers have recently entered into a contract for a supply of iron ore for their blast-furnaces from the Easter Iron Mine, near Coleford, belonging to Mr. Osman Barrett.

#### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

**JUNE 4.**—There appears to be, on the whole, signs of improvement in the Iron Trade. The increased orders for rails, though many have gone to Belgium, and the demand for iron for shipbuilding, are filling the books of the ironmasters in the North, and also those of South Wales, and more orders may be expected in South Staffordshire. In North Staffordshire there is rather more doing, though that may arise from the strike in the southern districts, and until that is fairly over the actual state of the trade can scarcely be determined. In point of fact, the contest is now over. In the Wolverhampton district last week an application was agreed to be made to Messrs. G. B. Thorneycroft and Co. for a meeting of masters and men, and an answer was at once sent consenting to such a course, but suggesting that if a general meeting were desired, Mr. Barker, the Chairman of the trade for the year, should be applied to, but that the firm would be happy to receive any of the men who formerly worked there. Mr. Barker was seen, and assented to call a meeting, but on Tuesday there was a general assent at a meeting that the strike was over. Several men told a piteous tale. One of them said—

"It was all very well to talk about keeping out, and blaming the men who had gone in for the course they had taken; but for himself he was quite unable to keep out any longer. He was in such a state from want that he was sure he should be laid on a sick bed if he waited any longer, although he doubted now whether if he had work he could do it from weakness; and he should like to know if, supposing he was to be sick, and died in consequence of keeping out, whether these present would support his widow and two children? He did not so much blame young unmarried men for doing all they could in order to obtain what they deemed justice; but for himself, and such as him, they could not, he was sure, stand out any longer. If they would give him weapons to fight with he would be as good a soldier as any present, and stick up just as firmly for his principle; but under present circumstances they must not blame him if he now went to work."

There is still a dispute with the shinglers, Messrs. Thorneycroft wishing to take off certain extras, to which the men take exception; but the struggle is really over now. In the neighbourhood of West Bromwich and Dudley a good many men are still out, but they cannot resist long. At the commencement of the strike it was stated that, unless liberal aid came from other districts the men must yield to the reduction. No doubt wages will now be low, but these are better than none, and the workmen are suffering less in proportion than their employers. It is pretty well known that a great firm in South Staffordshire made no profits whatever last year, and it is said that others are in scarcely a better position. Times are really bad, and we must endure and hope for better things.

An article in the *Mining Journal* last week suggests the substitution of large for small blast-furnaces. At present, however, with so many furnaces out, people are indisposed to erect new ones, and there is a strong impression that these large furnaces would not suit South Staffordshire. There is only one large furnace in the district, and that is at Parkfield, near Wolverhampton, and it has been reduced by building a smaller one within it.

At Wednesbury and at Burslem, on Tuesday, persons were charged with stealing, and others with receiving, iron and copper stolen from works. In the latter case the marine store dealer who bought the iron was giving evidence, when the magistrate started him by saying he should direct a summons to be issued against him, and the man almost fainted in the witness-box. The vast extent of pilfering which is encouraged by keepers of marine stores is terrible, and the mere loss of property to the owners is a trifle compared with the demoralisation of the population.

#### REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

**JUNE 4.**—There has not been much doing at the various works in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield during the week, owing to the holidays. There is, however, no change in the state of trade, which continues very quiet. There is only a moderate demand for manufactured iron; but a good deal of pig continues to be made, and stocks are now very large. The coal trade continues depressed, and there is no alteration in the business doing to London and the south, still in nearly all directions new collieries are being opened out. Mr. G. Senior, of Barnsley, who is sinking at Dronfield, is about to reopen the White Bank, or Pen Moor and Hasland Lane Collieries. The last-named pit has not been worked for two years, whilst the other has been filled with water for several years. New engines and pumps are about to be put down, and operations will be commenced almost immediately. In both pits the Dunston bed, which will be between 4 and 5 ft. in thickness, will be worked.

There is very little improvement in the state of affairs in the Sheffield district, and the week so far has been a very quiet one. The ironworks in South Yorkshire are kept moderately well going. In rails, sheets, and plates there is a fair demand, but the workmen at several places are not fully employed. At Milton and Elsecar, where for some time past there has been considerable activity, business has become rather quieter, still the men in all departments are kept fully going. Coalowners continue to complain of the slackness of trade, not only in house coal, but also in steam qualities, which at this season of the year is generally very good. The quantity going south by railway is limited, and the returns for the past month are far from favourable, either for the Great Northern Company or for colliery proprietors. To Hull and Grimsby there is no great increase in the tonnage, and to the former port freights by canal are far from remunerative, being as low as 6s. 10s. per keel from Hemingfield, a distance of something like 80 miles. At Earl Fitzwilliam's extensive collieries there is only a very moderate business being done, and at several of the pits there are considerable stocks accumulated. Coke continues in fair request, and the quantity made keeps pace with the demand.

#### ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. GREENE rose to ask the Home Secretary what were the intentions of the Government with respect to the report of the Committee on Coal Mines. He was, he said, perfectly satisfied that accidents in coal mines might be reduced, and he thought the House ought to give its calm and dispassionate consideration to that important subject. He knew it was a disputed question whether by the appointment of official inspectors the responsibility of the owners of mines might not be weakened; but he was himself convinced that active and competent officers, carrying out an efficient system of inspecting mines from time to time, would do much practical good in preventing these most deplorable casualties. No action had been taken on the report of the Committee which had enquired into that subject. What was wanted was a Commission of scientific and eminent men to look into that matter.

Mr. AYRTON thought that the course adopted by the House on a former occasion with regard to this subject should have been accepted by the hon. member as an intimation, not that they took no interest in the question, but that the hon. member had brought it forward at an inopportune moment. The hon. member had introduced the matter as though it were entirely new, apparently forgetful that for the last 30 years that House has been engaged enquiring into and legislating upon the question. The last committee that had sat

upon the subject had taken evidence of all kinds bearing upon the question, and they had a few months since presented their report, which contained many valuable suggestions for improving the system of mining and for amending the existing law upon the subject. Those who had taken the greatest interest in the enquiry were waiting until Her Majesty's Government should introduce some measure calculated to carry those recommendations into effect, and they were greatly surprised to find on the paper the hon. member's notice, which he was afraid would delay rather than accelerate the object he had in view. Having taken part in the labours of the Committee, he trusted its report had received proper attention from the Government, and that the House should have some information from the Secretary of State as to what course the Government intended to adopt for the purpose of giving effect to its recommendations.

Lord ELCHO thought his hon. and learned friend had completely vindicated the House from the aspersions of the hon. gentleman who had introduced this subject. That hon. gentleman would lead the country to believe that there was indifference in the House to the subject; but from all he knew of the feeling of hon. members he could attest the existence of a strong and earnest desire to endeavour, by practical legislation, to protect the lives and to secure the health and well-being of the mining population. His hon. and learned friend had given a very clear and accurate statement of what had passed on this question. What was wanted was practical legislation, not further enquiry. Mr. McDonald, the President of the Miners' Union, had given before the Trades Union Commission the most admirable evidence. He said further enquiry was not necessary. There were ample powers under the Mine Inspection Act, if properly and judiciously exercised, to establish a healthy state of ventilation in mines if the Secretary of State for the Home Department would only put them in operation. There was also power to fence off places suspected to contain explosive gases; but to use these powers effectively it was necessary there should be proper inspection; the present inspection was deficient. The only difference between the Committee and the miners was that the former recommended the appointment of more of the same class of inspectors, while the latter wanted sub-inspectors taken from the class of workmen, who would have both scientific and practical knowledge. There would be no undue interference with the working of the mines; but if the sub-inspectors saw any ground for reasonable apprehension in consequence of the state of the ventilation or otherwise, they would make a report to one of the 12 inspectors, who would institute further enquiries, and he had no doubt in consequence of such precautions danger would be minimized. But for the great Irish crisis, which put a stop to all practical legislation during this year, no doubt the Government would have been prepared to legislate without further enquiry, and would have introduced a Bill to give effect to the views and report of the Committee. There was great anxiety among the mining population to know what the opinion of the Government was, and whether, if they remained in office next year, they would be prepared to deal with this most important subject.

Mr. NEWDEGATE expressed his belief that under the direction of the Home Secretary great improvements in inspection were made. The Home Office was now furnished with practical suggestions derived from the working of the present system, and if additional legislation were needed no one could better embody those suggestions in the form of an enactment than the present Home Secretary.

Mr. WHALLEY thought that nothing could be more worthy of consideration than the suggestion of the noble Lord the member for Haddingtonshire, to bring to the aid of the salaried inspectors the opinions of those who were personally conversant with the mines.

#### FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The approach of the usual period of idleness, as regards the navigations, has exerted a favourable influence on the state of the various Belgian coal basins. The deliveries have been tolerably active this week, especially at Charleroi and in the Couchant de Mons. In the first of these groups stocks have been entrenched upon at several points, but we must add that they everywhere remain considerable. In the basin of the Couchant de Mons the extraction about meets current requirements. Prices present great variations, and it is difficult to define them exactly; upon the whole, however, they remain feeble. Freight has risen for almost all destinations. A tolerably satisfactory current of orders has been received on the Belgian metallurgical markets, and a tendency to a revival in affairs, which has been more decided in the French Republic, is indicated. It is stated that a contract for 800 tons of rails and railway plant has been concluded by the Syndicate of Belgian Works for a Russian line. The Bleyberg-Gesellschaft Mines and Foundries Company has declared a dividend for 1867 of 6s. 8s. per share. Meetings are announced as follows:—Haine St. Pierre, Forges, Iron-works, and Foundries Company, June 13, at Brussels; Courcelles-Nord Colliery Company, June 27, at Brussels; Rhein, Main, and Lahn Mines and Ironworks, June 30, at Darmstadt; and Asturian Royal Mines, July 1, at Brussels.

A slight amelioration has been noted of late in French metallurgy. It cannot yet be said that there is any serious revival in affairs, but some orders which have arrived at the works, the tenacity to firmness which prices have displayed, as well as a small rise on certain special iron at Paris, are indications which induce the belief that the prolonged crisis in French metallurgical industry is coming to an end. This opinion seems, indeed, to be generally shared by purchasers, as well as producers. At St. Etienne rolled iron from charcoal-made pig is quoted at 8s. 12s. to 8s. 18s. per ton; ditto from coke-made pig, 8s. 10s. to 8s. 12s.; and mixed iron, at 8s. 8s. to 8s. 10s. per ton. Axes have made 9s. 12s. per ton. Machine iron, which is in little demand, remains at 8s. 12s. per ton for charcoal-made; at 8s. to 8s. 8s. per ton for mixed qualities; and at 7s. 12s. to 8s. per ton for coke-made. The orders received at the foundries are scarcely sufficient to maintain them in complete activity. A considerable quantity of Swedish iron in rods is now being used in the Moselle; it is stated that a Charleville merchant has obtained in Sweden a concession for the erection of a large iron bridge. The Cie. des Eaux de la Water Conduit Company is executing at its Auberville Works about 1300 yards of pipes, for works of canalisation which it is about to carry out at Rome. Some works of the northern group intend, it is said, to announce to their clients an advance of 4s. to 8s. in the price of their iron, especially as regards iron for building purposes. This intention has been excited by the advance which has occurred at Paris, the rolling mills more in the neighbourhood of the capital which have furnished iron for building purposes having applied themselves to the fact that the market has slackened in consequence of the strike, and this has enabled prices to be advanced 4s. to 8s. per ton. A congress of forge-masters, comprising 86 persons, has been held at the Grand Hotel, at Paris. The meeting, after hearing a paper by M. Sirot-Wagret, on the causes of the depression long complained of in French metallurgy (a depression which appears now to be happily passing away), as well as a memoir by M. Danellie Bernardin, on the law relating to warrants, signed a petition to the Chief of the State—in other words, to the Emperor Napoleon III. The petitioners urged that the Government should appoint a committee of commerce, unity and reduce transport expenses, and suppress navigation duties. A contract has been let for cast-iron water pipes required in connection with the water supply of Liege. The three first lots, comprising altogether a weight of 4670 tons, were let to MM. Pinart Freres, of Marquise, in the Pas-de-Calais, at 6l. 10s. 5d.; the fourth and fifth lots, each comprising 823 tons, were let to MM. Deprez Freres, of Anzin, the fourth at 6l. 3s. 2d. per ton, and the fifth at 6l. 19s. 2d. Some tenders of English and Belgian iron were received for a bridge for a double line at Gossel. The same direction of the Sarrebruck Mines has just published a new tariff; reductions appear to have been made in several qualities of coal and coke. Orders for bar-iron have come to hand more frequently of late at Essen, and it is also noted that when they are received they are of more importance than formerly. Commissions for rails seem exhausted to some extent for the present. The Administration of the Upper Silesian Railway has given out orders for 23½ tons of forged iron, and 2½ tons of cast-iron, for a bridge for a double line at Gossel. The same Administration has ordered 10 tons of forged iron, and nearly 7 tons of cast-iron, for a similar bridge at Kiodnitz. The Administration of the East Prussian Railway has ordered 18 four-wheeled fourth-class passenger carriages, and 185 covered goods trucks, besides 448 steel axes and wheels, and a quantity of steel springs. A slight fall has occurred at Essen in pig; grey pig, No. 1, has made 3l. 14s. 4d. to 3l. 16s. 8d. per ton; ditto, No. 2, 3l. 10s. to 3l. 12s. per ton; pig for puddling purposes, 3l. 5s. 6d. to 3l. 8s. per ton, payable in three months. The price of the Great Britain and France Treaty of Commerce recently concluded between Austria and Prussia the duties on iron imported into Austria are sensibly reduced.

The directors of the Vieille Montagne Zinc Mines and Foundries Company have just reported progress for the past year. It appears that the total quantity of zinc minerals extracted by the company from its mines in 1867 was 53,362 tons, of galena and carbonate of lead 311 tons, and of miscellaneous minerals 780 tons, making a total of 57,241 tons. The profit of the company is 87,800 francs, or 87,800 francs, that of the foundries in rough zinc 36,260 tons, that of the rolling-mills in rolled zinc 23,48 tons, and that of zinc-white 5242 tons. On the other hand, the general sales effected by the company in various countries amounted to 31,142 tons of zinc and 4940 tons of zinc white, making a total of 36,082 tons. The net profits realised by the company last year, after providing for various deductions and redemptions, were 111,560l. Of this sum 18,710l. was carried to the statutory reserve; 10 per cent. of the balance remaining was transferred to the directors and commissaries, in accordance with the 13th article of the statutes (955s.); and 2½ per cent. of the same balance to the director-general, the secretary-general, and the sub-director (2388s.). A sum of 81,000l. was then applied to the payment of a dividend of 14s. 6d. per tenth share, and a final balance of 146l. was carried forward. We may, perhaps, make some further reference to the company's operations in 1867, meanwhile we may note that in the 15 years embraced between 1852 and 1867 inclusive the average return realised on the share capital expended was at the rate of 22-23 per cent. per annum; while in a second period of 15 years, between 1853 and 1867 inclusive, the corresponding average was 26-65 per cent. per annum.

There has been rather more firmness observable in Chilean copper at Havre; disposable has found purchasers at 78l. 10s. per ton, while for delivery some sales have been noted at 79l. per ton. At Paris and Marseilles the article has been maintained without sensible variation in quotations. The tone of the German markets continues satisfactory; small lots have been dealt in at former rates to meet the most pressing wants. The Dutch tin markets have presented no very striking change as regards tin; about 4500 ingots of Banca have been dealt in at Rotterdam, at 55s. 5d. to 55½s. 5d.; the sale is also mentioned as being quiet. The approaching autumn sale, at 55½s. 5d. to 56s. 5d.; Billiton is quoted at 54s. 5d. to 55s. 5d.; small lots have been dealt in at former rates to meet the most pressing wants. Business has been quiet, and prices have remained without variation on the French markets; at Paris, Banca has made 99l.; Detroit, 98l.; and English, 98l. per ton. The demand for tin has been moderate on the German markets, but for small lots holders have, nevertheless, obtained full prices. More firmness is generally remarked in quotations for lead; the advances from Germany are especially more encouraging to holders, good qualities of lead being sought after at Hamburg, for instance. At Marseilles the price of lead has been firm, but without material change; lead in saumons, first fusion, has made 18l. 2s.; ditto, second fusion, 17l. 16s.; ditto in shot, 19l. 6s.; and rolled and in pipes, 20l. 12s. per ton. Prices have experienced no sensible variation at Paris, rough French making 19l. 14s.; Spanish, 19l. 10s.; English, 19l. 8s.; and Belgian and German, 19l. 14s. per ton. Stobberg and Eschweiler have been well supported at Rotterdam at 11½s. 5d. Some considerable transactions in zinc have been noted at Breslau. At Hamburg sales have slackened a little, but, nevertheless, the article has acquired additional firmness.

#### MINING IN NEVADA, U.S.

[From our Correspondent.]

The most prominent feature of the new district of Silver Bend, apart from its valuable mines, is the superior mill of the Combination Company, which has been constructed and put into successful operation during the past year. It being a complete and well-appointed 40-stamp mill, a short description of it may not be uninteresting to the readers of the *Mining Journal*. It is situated about three-fourths of a mile from the town of Belmont, and less than a quarter of a mile from the Highbridge Mine. In appearance the exterior of the building is grand and imposing, and in looking at this splendid piece of modern architecture the beholder can hardly realise that he is in a locality which, two years ago, was a howling wilderness, while to walk through the interior, where the incessant movement of complicated machinery, and the operations of the busy workmen turning out silver bars, dispel every idea save that of implicit confidence in the future of this portion of Eastern Nevada. No better idea of the ground plan of this massive structure can be given than by comparing it to the letter T, with one arm greatly lengthened; the furnace-room forms the long arm, the battery-room the top of the upright line, the engine-room the short arm, and the amalgamating room the base of the upright column. The foundations are of stone, upon which are laid walls of well-burned brick, 16 in. thick. The walls of all the buildings, front, rear, and ends, are secured and rendered firm by plaster 2 ft. broad, placed 9 in. apart, and projecting 1 ft. from the face of the wall. The main building is devoted to the amalgamating department, and is a masterpiece of skill. Its extreme length is 104 ft. by 74 ft. wide. The roof covers not only this spacious and lofty hall, but ingeniously extends over the batteries and the lower or southern end of the furnace-rooms. The timbers supporting this vast roof contain upwards of 1500 iron bolts. The immense span is nearly self-sustaining, for the only support it receives from below consists of six beams, 9 in. square, resting upon the floor timbers. This roof, as well as those of the other buildings, is surmounted by ventilators of lattice-work.

**THE BATTERIES.**—Standing in a central position in front of the batteries is a Wheeler crusher for preparing the ore for the stamps; it is capable of crushing from 40 to 50 tons in 12 hours. Immediately in front of the crusher, in the western side of the building, and directly in the rear of the amalgamating room, stands the batteries of 40 stamps. Thirty stamps are employed in crushing the ore dry, and ten stamps in crushing it wet. Blowers are attached to the dry batteries, by which the fine dust is collected into a bin placed 6 ft. above the floor. These blowers not only save the finer dust, but keep the building clean and comfortable. In front of and below the wet battery there are 18 vats, each capable of holding 12 tons of pulp; they are 12 ft. below the battery, and on a line with the pans. The stamps are of the uniform weight of 650 lbs., and when they are all pounding their crushing force is deafening.

**THE FURNACES.**—The roasting department contains 10 reverberatory furnaces, placed in a building 164 ft. long by 45 ft. wide, forming the lengthened arm of the letter T. The top of these furnaces are upon a level with the floor, where the pulp from the battery is discharged, and, as required, is mixed with the proper amount of salt, according to richness, shoveled into a car, and conveyed to the roasters for chloridising. Two large smoke stacks—one from the furnace-room 90 ft. high, and one from the roasting-room 70 ft. high—tower above the buildings. In front of the battery, and still below the floor, upon which the roasted pulp is discharged, is a large room, forming the T.

**THE AMALGAMATING DEPARTMENT.**—The arrangement of the machinery and apparatus in this department, as well as the supply of water, and the drains for carrying off the tailings, is most complete. The pans, 32 in. diameter, are placed in four rows, eight pans in a row, on a platform 10 ft. high; 16 settlers are placed in similar rows, on lower platforms, each settler standing in front of two pans. The cleaning-up pans occupy a position on low platforms, placed below the centre row of pans. The gearing of the pans is underneath the platforms, where it may be regularly oiled and cleaned without danger to the workmen. The tailings are discharged from the settlers into spacious stone drains, which extend under the floor, and empty into a ravine in front of the mill.

**THE ENGINE ROOM.**—The engine-room is 64 ft. long by 45 ft. wide, and contains two powerful engines. One superb machine of Corliss's pattern, of 125 horse power, for driving the amalgamating machinery; the driving-wheel is 14 ft. in diameter, and weighs 12,000 lbs., and the crank-shaft, of forged iron, weighs 3000 lbs.; the action of this beautiful engine is as perfect as the movement of a fine watch. A lesser engine, of 80-horse power, and excellent finish, drives the batteries. These engines are supplied by four large boilers, either of which may be disconnected by means of throttle valves. The ashes and cinders from the furnaces are discharged into a stone drain leading into the ravine, into which they are driven by "blowing off" the boilers. The engine-room, and every other part of the mill, is well supplied with water from a generous spring half a mile distant, whence it is conducted in pipes. The smaller building, which projects from the centre of the front of the main building, is 30 feet long by 20 ft. wide, and is devoted to retorting, melting, and assaying. The largest room contains four large retorts, and the melting furnaces; and the smaller is used for assaying pulp and bullion, and for weighing and stamping the bars. Strange as it may seem, the rough-ore which is passed through the Wheeler crusher in the morning is within 24 hours from that time passed through all the stages of pulverising, roasting, amalgamation, melting, and refining, and comes out in refined bars ready for shipment. There are 70 men employed about the mill, who receive each \$1 per day. The consumption of wood is about 18 cords daily, the price of which ranges from \$4 to \$5 per cord, delivered on the ground. The dry battery crushes 20 tons of ore daily, and the wet battery, 16 tons. The assays of the roasted pulp for the first six weeks' working of the mill averaged \$119 per ton; and those produced by the first six weeks' working in the same time averaged \$15 per ton. The daily product of bullion is about \$2200, or at the rate of \$65,000 per month; and the entire expense of running the mill, including all articles expended in its service, does not exceed \$17,000 for the round month; this leaves \$48,000 profit, which is not considered bad when it is known that for the first six weeks the mill was not run to its full capacity, on account of some slight defects about the machinery and reverberatory furnaces, all of which is, however, now remedied. The Highbridge Mine, from which the company obtain their ores, is a portion of one of the same veins so successfully worked for the past year by the Belmont Company.

In the Northumberland district, Mr. White, superintendent of the Northumberland Company, is about to commence the erection of a 10-stamp mill, which will be completed before the coming fall. He has put an additional force of men upon the Northumberland and Leithridge lodes for the purpose of extracting the surface ore, preparatory to milling. The Murphy Mine, at Ophir, in California, is now looking better than at any previous period. A body of high-grade ore has been penetrated in the main incline, which is now down 250 feet. The ore now struck is thought to belong to a new chimney, and if so the McDonald ground to the south will be increased in value, as the northern line of that claim is only some 30 ft. from the Murphy Works. The mill of the Murphy Company is now at full work, there being abundance of high-grade ore at command. Rattlesnake canyon, some five miles north of Hot Creek, is at present the scene of busy mining operations. It is here where the promising Wyoming ledge is situated, far eclipsing the famous Old Dominion ledge in its most palmy days. The Wyoming ledge was discovered upon December 19 last, by Messrs. Gillett and Clark, who located 1200 feet of it, and who, ever since, though without capital, have been engaged in its development. Situated in the low foot-hills at the eastern base of the Hot Creek range, near a well-beaten trail, hundreds of men seeking their fortunes had travelled over it, thinking it valueless. Two industrious owners have only been able as yet to reach a depth of 25 feet upon the vein, which has been done by a vertical opening, from which over 50 tons of ore have been taken, 20 tons of which is estimated will yield \$200 per ton, and the remaining 30 tons from \$75 to \$100 per ton. The ledge at the surface shows a width of about 10 ft. The owners have recently disposed of 300 feet of the location for \$10,000 in coin. It was purchased by parties who are making preparations to rebuild the Old Dominion mill. Work upon the Wyoming will also be continued with increased vigour by the original locators, who are negotiating a lease of the 10-stamp mill in Hot Creek canyon. Several tons were recently taken from the Wyoming Mine, and reduced at Austin, which gave a yield of \$204 per ton, and there is apparently an inexhaustible quantity of the same grade ore exposed in the mine. The Victor is the name of another location upon which work has been recently commenced, situated a short distance north-east of the Wyoming, which shows a vein 6 ft. thick, carrying an immense amount of mineral. That this vein will prove of great value is almost a certainty. The Woomie is another promising ledge, owned by Gregory and others, upon which work has been done to the depth of 20 feet, the ledge being from 5 to 6 feet wide, and produces ore exceedingly rich. The New Philadelphia ledge has been sunk upon about 40 feet, disclosing a compact mass of sulphuret and chloride ore, at least 8 feet thick, all of which will yield at the mill, on an average, about \$100 per ton. All of these ledges lie parallel with and below the Hot Creek ledge, an old location made by the early discoverers of the district. They are encased upon the west by granite, and the east by slate, which gives their owners great hopes of permanency, and induces a vigorous and constant application of labour in their development.

**ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF SAPPHIRE.**—Capt. Caron, a distinguished experimental chemist of Paris, announces that he has taken advantage of the property possessed by fluoride of calcium (common fluor spar) of dissolving alumina at a high temperature to obtain magnificent crystals of corundum (sapphire, rubies, &c.). He promises shortly to give a full account of the experiment.—*Scientific Review.*

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPORTANT TO THE SICK.**—Though the mind be downcast and the body enfeebled by continued indisposition, the sufferer should at this season make a last effort to regain health by taking Holloway's purifying pills, which, by cleansing the blood, will search out the hidden cause of mischief and expel the seeds of most diseases. No invalid is too much reduced to undergo this very gentle treatment with safety and advantage. Neither youth nor old age need fear any injury to the system from a regulated course of these pills. They are infallible in stomach complaints, bilious affections, sickness, want of appetite, disordered bowels, constipation, and the annoyances which spring from derangement of the digestive and assimilating organs.



## STEAM, AIR, AND GAS ENGINES.

Whether we have nearly reached the time when the steam-engine will be superseded by some more economical contrivance it would, probably, be dangerous to hazard an opinion, but it is beyond question that even the most approved form of steam-engine now at our disposal is very far from perfection, and that the study of what has already been effected is calculated to afford the soundest basis for renewed efforts. The description of information required is now being supplied by Mr. JOHN BOURNE, in the volume, "The first number of which has just been issued. The work is intended as a supplemental volume to the "Treatise on the Steam-Engine," by the same author, to which reference was a short time since made in the Journal.

The "Examples" will be found of infinite value to a very large number of practical men, but, as Mr. Bourne observes, the book addresses engineers who have already a general knowledge of the subject, and wish to have their proficiency heightened, and their information rendered more modern and precise, by being informed what methods of construction are now most approved by the best authorities, and what are the latest features of successful improvement in engines of every kind. To this class of readers the book will present a fund of practical information not to be obtained elsewhere, and all the more serviceable and specific from the exclusion of elementary and scientific matter.

Although the first part contains little more than introductory matter, it affords evidence of the author's ability to compress a very large amount of information into a limited space. It is proposed to furnish selected examples of every approved variety of modern engine, with such fullness of detail as to permit of the engine being made from the drawings, and information given; and the merits of alternative methods of construction will be simultaneously discussed, so as in each case to exhibit the grounds of any superiority that may be imputed. It is not to be doubted that a work of this character will prove a valuable, if not indispensable, aid to the engineer, by which failures will be prevented, and the road to further improvement opened up. Mr. Bourne has already attained a high reputation in connection with engineering literature, and the present work, if carried out, as there is no doubt it will be, so as to fulfil the promises made, will materially increase it.

\* "Examples of Modern Steam, Air, and Gas Engines of the most recent approved types, as employed for Pumping, for Driving Machinery, for Locomotion, and for Agriculture, minutely and practically described." By JOHN BOURNE, C.E. London: Longmans.

**JEWELLERY, AND HOW TO TEST ITS VALUE.**—In the eighth edition of the interesting little book by Mr. EDWIN STREETER—"Hints to Purchasers of Jewellery," a large amount of information is given, which, if carefully studied by the public, will prove of considerable pecuniary advantage. The circumstance of Mr. Streeter having long been connected with the firm to which he is now the successor—Hancock, Barbrook, and Co.—is a guarantee for his knowledge of the jewellery trade, so that the facts given will be accepted as such with confidence. Mr. Streeter explains the mode of estimating the value of gold and silver articles, the hall marks, and the caution requisite with respect to them, and the great economy of machine-made jewellery as compared with that produced by hand labour; pointing out that suits which cost from 15l. to 25l. when made by hand labour can be brought in the aid of machinery be sold for 10l. 10s. The cheapness which has always been observable in the Birmingham ware may be accepted as an evidence of the low price at which metal can be stamped—car-pendants, for example, of elaborate design having been sold at 3d. or 4d. the dozen pairs, and it is precisely this style of work, but of course, executed in good quality gold, instead of gilded brass, which Mr. Streeter is now so extensively introducing, and which is giving such general satisfaction. The book, which is simply illustrated, is published by Messrs. Simpkin and Marshall, and is worthy of extensive circulation.

**THE WEST OF FRANCE ROCK-SALT COMPANY (LIMITED),**  
CAPITAL £120,000,  
In 5100 ordinary or A shares, and 900 B or deferred shares, of £20 each.  
BANKERS,  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, AND ITS BRANCHES.  
OFFICES,—40, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

The object of the company is the purchasing and carrying out an Imperial concession for working a deposit of rock salt, estimated to contain more than 200 million of tons, situated at Dax, in the south-west of France. The details of the enterprise, which in its nature is one of a most lucrative character, will be found at length in the printed prospectus, which can be obtained at the offices of the company.

The concession, plans, Articles of Association, &c., can be inspected at the offices of the solicitors, Messrs. PARKE and POLLOCK, 63, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

**THE FALCON CLIFF MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), ISLE OF MAN.**  
Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares, of £5 each,  
Of which not more than £25,000 will in the first instance be issued  
(With power to increase).  
Deposit on application £1 per share. On allotment £2 per share.  
The remaining £2 per share in calls of £1 each, nine and eighteen months from date of allotment.

**DIRECTORS.**  
HENRY KELSALL ASPINALL, Esq., Cloughton, Cheshire.  
HENRY CHRISTIE BELOVE, Esq., Unity-buildings, Lord-street, and Falkner-square, Liverpool.  
JACOB GAITSKELL BROWN, Esq., Shipowner, Hartfield, Allerton, and Canine-place, Liverpool.  
WALTER R. CRITCHLEY, Esq., St. Helens, Salwick Hall, near Preston, and Union Club, Manchester.  
GEORGE DAWES, Esq., Ironmaster, Milton & Elsecar Ironworks, near Barnsley.  
Each of whom subscribes for not less than 100 shares as his qualification.

**BANKERS.**  
Liverpool..... The Bank of Liverpool.  
London..... Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.  
Isle of Man..... The Isle of Man Banking Company (Limited).

**SOLICITORS.**  
Messrs. ASPINALL and BIRD, 3, Union-court, Castle-street, Liverpool.  
**AUDITORS.**  
Messrs. J. S. and R. BLEASE, Lord-street, Liverpool.  
**SECRETARY.**  
Mr. WILLIAM C. BEW.  
**REGISTERED OFFICES.**  
COLONIAL BUILDINGS, No. 36, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

**PROSPECTUS.**  
The property of the Falcon Cliff Mining Company (Limited) comprises two very valuable mineral grants or sets in the parish of Rushen, Isle of Man, within two miles from the port of St. Mary, containing nearly 1000 acres, and being about 2½ miles in length from north to south.

The northernmost or "Slock" Mine adjoins the celebrated Foxdale Mines, some of the master lodes of which run directly into this set, and the present workings have proved that it possesses all the rich characteristics of its wealthy neighbour; in addition to which, it has most uncommon advantages in the great height of country over the lodes, and its abrupt termination at the sea within a very moderate distance from the intersections of the several courses; thus obviating the necessity for expensive pumping machinery. Advantage has been taken of this by driving levels into the face of the cliff, a little above high-water mark, upon a fine east and west lode, from which, in the course of driving, many tons of splendid silver-lead have been taken (from one of them over 80 tons), thus demonstrating to a certainty that large deposits of ore will be found at the junction of this vein with the main north and south lode.

The southern or "Bell Abbey" portion of the set adjoins the property of the Ballacorkish Company, who are now raising a quantity of extremely fine silver-lead from lodes some of which can be shown to run directly into the property of this company. To this portion of the set the several engineers whose reports are appended to the prospectus call particular attention, on account of the magnificent appearance of the veins at every point where they have been in the least degree exposed. Several small trials by shafts and adits have been made in the Glen (which runs through the entire length of this portion of the property), and in every instance rich specimens of silver-lead, copper, and blende have been obtained, in some cases at less than 4 ft. from surface.

These, it must be admitted, are features seldom if ever met with, and stamp the entire property as of no ordinary value.

During the negotiations for purchase, and since the exact extent of the sets has been accurately ascertained and defined, the mines have been inspected by the following well-known mining engineers, whose names and position are a guarantee to the public, and whose reports are appended in full to the prospectus—viz.:

Capt. JOHN KITTO (under whose management the Great Laxey Mines first became a success).  
Capt. ABRAHAM KITTO (Manager of the Snaefell Mines).  
Capt. WILLIAM FRANKS (Consulting Mining Engineer, Holywell); and  
Capt. THOMAS MITCHELL (late of the well-known Fawcett Mines, Angles).  
The estimate which these gentlemen put upon the southern portion of the property has been more than confirmed by the recent discovery, close to the company's boundary, of a magnificent course of silver-lead ore (worth from £60 to £70 per fathom), at only 25 fms. deep, in a lode running directly into and through the company's property from south to north. Lead ore to value has at the same time and place been found at 9 ft. from surface.

These facts, confirmed by the unanimous opinion of all the practical men who have seen the property, are sufficient to satisfy the most cautious investor as to the soundness and promise of the undertaking, and render further comment unnecessary.

The purchase money to be paid by the company is £9000 in cash and 800 paid-up shares, leaving a working capital of £20,000, which the engineers consider more than amply sufficient for purchase, and the company the engineers consider more than amply sufficient for purchase, and the company the engineers consider more than amply sufficient for purchase.

The remuneration of the directors will be fixed by the company in general meeting.

No promotion money will be paid.

In the event of no allotment being made to an applicant his deposit will be returned in full.

The Articles of Association, the surveyors' reports, and the Crown leases, may be inspected, free of charge, at the offices of the solicitors of the company.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained from the bankers and solicitors, and at the offices of the company.

**STEAM-BOILERS** made by **WILLIAM WILSON, LILYBANK** BOILER WORKS, GLASGOW, on the most improved principles, for home and export. All boilers made of the best material and workmanship, provided and warranted tight under a high pressure, and delivered at any railway station or shipping port in the kingdom at moderate rates. Lithograph of boilers forwarded post-free on application.

## In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GREAT WHEAL BUSY MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 28th day of May inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by John Pool, of Hayle, in the county of Cornwall, the managing partner of and in the firm carrying on business at Hayle, under the style or firm of "Sandys, Vivian, and Company," contributory and creditors of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at 18, Thurlow-square, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, on Monday, the 16th day of June next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, or his solicitor, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro. Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same from the petitioner, or his solicitor, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 11th day of June next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, or his solicitor, or agents.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, Truro, Cornwall  
(Solicitor for the Petitioner).

GREGORY AND CO., 1, Bedford-row, London  
(Agents of the said Solicitor).

Dated Truro, 29th May, 1868.

**TO MINE AGENTS, IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND OTHERS.**  
**FURZE HILL WOOD MINE,**  
HORRABRIDGE, near TAVISTOCK, DEVON.

**MESSRS. MAY AND MURCH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,**  
on the MINE, at HORRABRIDGE, on Tuesday, 9th of June next, at One o'clock P.M., in lots, the following very

**VALUABLE MACHINERY, consisting of—**

A very superior 24 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE (nearly new), with BOILER about 10 tons; fly wheel, 24 ft. diameter; sweep rod and other connections, all of the best construction, and in excellent condition.

ONE CAST IRON STAMP AXLE, carrying 12 heads; iron lifters, with frames (complete), in good order.

WATER WHEEL, 30 ft. diameter, by 3 ft. 6 in. breast, with iron axle, sockets, saddles, and brasses; also, 12 head stamps.

ONE DRAWING MACHINE (new), never used, made from the drawings of Messrs. Loom and Sons, engineers; 2 double powerful crab winches; shears; poppet heads; flat rods; angle and balance bolts; pulley, stands, and wheels; 4 ft. and other sheaves; 70 fms. of 7, 8, and 11 in. pitwork, with bottoms, complete; 40 fms. of 7 in. wood rods; plates; pins; staples and glands; 130 fms. of (B.B.) best whin chain, nearly new; several kibbles and tram wagons; 300 fms. tram iron; screw stocks, grindstone, bellows, vice; smiths' and miners' tools; two good blocks; hand screws; beams, scales, and weights; a quantity of old and useful iron; and a large quantity of timber; dressing floors, with round buddies, &c.

ONE WATER WHEEL, to work round buddies; dressing tools, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

For viewing the same, apply to Captain DOIDGE, on the mine. The mine is situated conveniently adjacent to the railway, being within half-a-mile of the Horrbridge Station on the Tavistock Railway.

Refreshments on the table at Twelve o'clock, and the sale at One. Dated May 22, 1868.

**MOLE TRAP MINE, NEAR CROMFORD STATION.**  
TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, LEAD MINERS, AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE PROPRIETORS.

**MR. GEORGE MARSDEN WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,**  
on Wednesday and Thursday, June 10 and 11, commencing each day at Eleven o'clock.

**THE ENTIRE WORKING PLANT OF THE MOLE TRAP MINE,**  
comprising, amongst other valuable articles—

An excellent 60-horse power 3-valve PUMPING ENGINE, with hand gear, and hanging rod for same.

TWO tubular BOILERS for ditto (by the Butterley Company), each 26 feet long, and 5 feet diameter, water gauge and fittings, complete.

A capital 16-horse power high-pressure ENGINE, with brake on fly wheel, drawing indicator, drum gear, &c.

A tubular BOILER, 15 ft. long, 4 ft. 9 in. diameter, with fittings, &c., complete. (Engine and boiler by Thornehill and Warham, Burton-on-Trent.)

Lead ore crusher, with counter wheel; two force pumps, with wrought iron rods; metal water elsters; double purchase crab, to lift 10 tons, and 70 fms. 2 in. rope; two ditto, to lift 4 and 6 tons; six-armed capstan, with pole and cover, and 100 fms. 4 in. rope; 90 fms. 3 in. wire rope, new; 125 ft. 1½ in. new black rope; drilling machine; 12 fms. 1½ in. lath, with crank and lever fly wheel, and counter shaft; 20 pitch pine pump rods, 26 ft. to 42 ft. long, and from 7 in. to 10 in. square; entire contents of blacksmith's shop; 40 tons of wagon rails; several hundred tons of metal water pipes, with flanges, in lengths of 6 ft. to 9 ft., and 7 in., 9 in., and 14 in. diameter; plunger poles, with working barrels, to work 7 ft. and 8 ft. strokes, &c.; the engine, boiler houses, and chimney shaft, &c., &c.

**MOLE TRAP MINE** is within five minutes' walk of the Cromford Station on the Ambergate, Matlock, Rowsley, and Midland Junction Railway.

The ENGINES and PLANT will be on VIEW on the MONDAY and TUESDAY preceding the sale.

Catalogues may be had on application to Mr. GEO. WALKER, Mine Agent, Matlock, Bath; *Midland Counties Herald* Office, Birmingham; *Derbyshire Times* Office, Chesterfield; *Sheffield Independent*, Sheffield; and the Auctioneer, Market-place, Wirksworth.

**WESTERLEIGH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**  
**VALUABLE COAL FIELDS.**

**MESSRS. FARGUS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at their**  
Sale Room, 4, Clare-street, Bristol, on Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1868, at Two o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the following CLOSES of LAND, situated in the Parish of WESTERLEIGH, within the Coal Pit Heath Mineral District, within 400 yards of the Frog Lane Colliery, which is now extensively worked, viz.:

No. on Title Map.	Names of Fields.	Cultivation.	Quantity.
1064	Lewin's Mead....	Pasture.....	5 A. 1 R. 1 P.
1065	Lewin's Mead....	Pasture.....	5 28
1067 and 1068	Paddock.....	Arable.....	0 2 28
1069 and 1060	Paddock.....	Arable.....	0 1 1
Total.....			14 0 27

The lands are held for a term of 1000 years, from the 27th June, 1839, without impeachment of waste, at a Pepper-corn rent, and are now let to the lords of the Manor of Westerleigh, by year tenants, at £18 per annum, under an agreement dated 23d March, 1854, by which the tenants are bound to expend £2 per annum in draining, and all timber and minerals are reserved to the owners.

This property, being situated near the centre of the Coal Pit Heath Mineral basin, most of its measures and veins of coal must underlie the same.

The three well-known seams worked at the adjacent Frog Lane Colliery range under the lands at a workable depth, the coal being of excellent quality, and commanding a ready sale.

The property is in a ring fence, and would form an excellent site for a villa residence, being midway between the Mangotsfield and Yate Station of the Bristol and Gloucester Railway.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. H. HOLLAND BURNES, solicitor, 15, Vineyards, Bath; or Mr. D. H. JONES, civil engineer, Swanscoe; or to the Auctioneers, Bristol, at whose offices a report on the minerals underlying the property may be seen.

**THE GARNETT AND MOSELEY GOLD MINES,**  
IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE LIQUIDATORS.

**MR. EILOART is instructed to SELL the above MINES, BY**  
AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 4th day of August, 1868, at the Auction Mart, in the City of London, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely.

The MINES are situated in the COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM, in the STATE OF VIRGINIA, upon property consisting of about 1290 acres of land, and are supposed to contain an unlimited supply of gold ore.

Reports of the mine may be seen, and particulars and conditions of sale, when ready, may be obtained on application to Messrs. WOODROOFE and PLASKETT, New-square, Lincoln's-Inn, London; or to Mr. EILOART, No. 40, Chancery-lane, London. In New York, further information may be obtained on application to Messrs. DEHON, CLARK, and BRIDGES.

**BARNSELEY.**  
**VALUABLE COLLIERIES FOR SALE.**  
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

**TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, towards the end of the**  
month of July next, unless previously disposed of by private contract, when due notice will be given—

LOT 1.—All that VALUABLE COLLIERY, with the ENGINES and PLANT, called the

**GAWBER HALL COLLIERY, otherwise WILLOW BANK,**  
and situated on the Barnsley Branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway and the Barnsley Canal, and distant from the town of Barnsley one mile.

LOT 2.—All that other VALUABLE COLLIERY, with the ENGINES and PLANT, situated at Mapplewell, near Barnsley, and upon the said Branch Railway, and called the

**NORTH GAWBER COLLIERY.**

The well-known Barnsley thick bed of coal is being worked by the above-mentioned pits, which are in first-rate working condition.

Further detailed particulars of the sale will be issued hereafter, and all information may be obtained upon application being made to Mr. G. ARMSTRONG, solicitor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; or to Mr. W. H. FRASER, solicitor, Barnsley, 27th April, 1868.

**TO BE SOLD, A FIRST-CLASS NEW 14-horse power**  
PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE, with all recent improvements. Several GOOD SECOND-HAND PORTABLES TO BE SOLD, CHEAP.  
Apply to T. W. BARROWS, Engineer, Banbury.

## RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNSELEY.

**MESSRS. G. W. AND T. CRAIK**  
ARE PREPARED TO  
**SUPPLY COAL AND COKE WAGONS**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
Either for cash, or by deferred payments through wagon-leasing companies.  
WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

**LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINES FOR MINES AND COLLIERIES.**

**HENRY HUGHES AND CO.,**  
FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH.  
Have ALWAYS in PROGRESS, and can SUPPLY at short notice,  
**TANK ENGINES**  
To suit any gauge of railway and gradients from 1 in 16.

**THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED),**  
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY WAGONS, WHEELS, AXLES, LORRIES, CARTS, WOOD WHEELS, &c.,  
IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

**BAGILLT OIL COMPANY (LIMITED),**  
FLINT.  
MANUFACTURERS OF BLACK GREASE  
FOR COLLIERY WIRE ROPES, TRAMS, WAGONS, &c., £5 PER TON  
TORCH AND LAMP OIL, 1s. PER GALLON (Casks free).  
LUBRICATING OIL, 1s. PER GALLON (Casks free).

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER POWER.  
**THE TURBINE.**  
**MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO**  
FOUNDRY, BELFAST, after twenty years of experience, have brought their IMPROVED TURBINE to great perfection.  
It is applicable to all practicable heights of fall, giving much greater power from the water than any other kind of water-wheel.  
On low falls it has the great advantage of not being impeded by floods or backwater.  
It is particularly well adapted for situations where the quantity of water is variable, and where all other wheels fail.  
Its motion is extremely regular, and, when desired, a governor can be applied effectively.  
This wheel is at work in a great many places, to which reference will be given.

**SCHWEPPE'S MINERAL WATERS.**  
By Special Appointment to  
HER MAJESTY and H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.  
Every bottle is protected by a label having name and trade mark.  
Manufactories at London, Liverpool, Derby, Bristol, Glasgow, Malvern.

**NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,**  
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.  
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the MANUFACTURE of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. MINERS' TOOLS and RAILWAY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.  
Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

**WILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY,**  
PERRANARWORTHAL, CORNWALL.  
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM PUMPING and EVERY OTHER KIND of ENGINES, together with BOILERS, PUMP CASTINGS, and MINING TOOLS of every description, of the very best quality. Estimates given for the supply of any amount of machinery.  
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**RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED)**  
ESTABLISHED 1847.  
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.  
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.  
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.  
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.  
CHIEF OFFICES.—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.  
LONDON OFFICES.—6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

**THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)**  
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.  
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Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.  
London Agent.—Mr. E. B. SAVILE, 67, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

**STAFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY**  
(LIMITED AND REDUCED).  
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, and CONTRACTORS' WHEELS and AXLES, and other IRONWORK used in the CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.  
OFFICES AND WORKS,  
HEATH STREET SOUTH, SPRING HILL, BIRMINGHAM.  
LONDON OFFICE.—118, CANNON STREET, E.C.

**NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, and GERMAN SILVER**  
WORKS, 16, COZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.  
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.  
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.  
OXIDE OF COBALT.  
GERMAN SILVER—in INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c.  
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

**GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX**  
AND CHEMICAL WORKS.  
NEAR STOKES-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.  
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER and REFINER,  
Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Tincal.  
Teacher of Practical Mining in the late Mining School of Cornwall, and Principal of the Engineering Academy, 36, Upper Parliament-street, Liverpool.

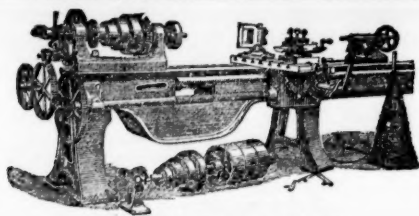
**COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.**  
THE WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.  
The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITIONS of the MINE.  
All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

**NOTICE.**—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

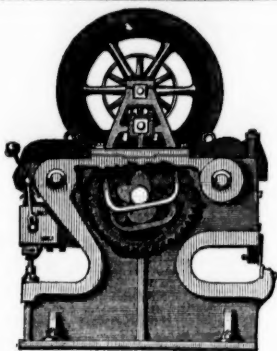
**SAFETY FUSE.**—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBOE, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1861, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.  
For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than, any to be procured elsewhere.

**ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY,**  
No. 2, CROWN CHAMBERS, CROWN COURT,  
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CONDUCTED BY W. T. RICKARD, F.C.S., &c.  
(Late MITCHELL and RICKARD).  
Assays and analyses of every description of mineral and other substances, manures, &c.  
Gentlemen going abroad for mining purposes instructed in assaying, and the most improved methods of reducing gold, silver, and other metals.  
MINING PROPERTIES INSPECTED AND REPORTED ON.

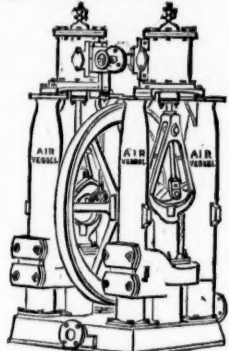




**STEAM ENGINES,**  
ENGINEERS' TOOLS, BUILDERS' CONTRACTORS'  
COLLIERY PLANT, AND MACHINERY,  
Of every description, new and secondhand,  
FOR SALE OR HIRE.  
At greatly reduced prices. Best materials, workmanship, and finish, warranted  
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ENGINEERING, MILL VALUER, AUCTIONEER, &c.,  
8, ESSEX STREET, MANCHESTER.  
Monthly Circulars forwarded free of charge.

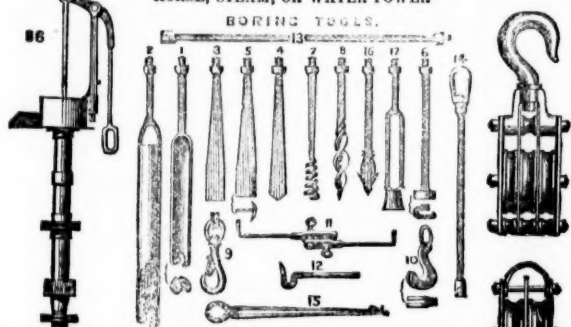


**JOHN CAMERON'S**  
PATENT DOUBLE CAM LEVER  
PUNCHING AND SHEARING  
MACHINE,  
1 1/4 x 1 1/4 in. x 24 in. = 8 tons, £185.  
WORKS,  
EGERTON STREET, HULME,  
MANCHESTER.



**JOHN CAMERON'S**  
STEAM PUMPS,  
From 2 to 12 in. diameter,  
SINGLE AND DOUBLE-ACTING.  
WORKS,  
EGERTON STREET, HULME,  
MANCHESTER.

**S. OWENS AND CO. (LATE CLINTON AND OWENS),**  
WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.,  
HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,  
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND  
HORSE, STEAM, OR WATER POWER

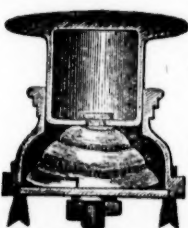


**BORING TOOLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,** for  
Testing Ground and for Artesian Wells.  
PORTABLE, SINGLE, and DOUBLE BARREL, and  
other PUMPS, and PORTABLE STEAM  
ENGINES.  
CRABS, CRANES, PULLEY BLOCKS, and  
HOISTING TACKLE.

ANY OF THE ABOVE CAN BE HAD ON HIRE  
OR PURCHASE.

Full information, Drawings, Price Lists, &c., re-  
lating to the above, and to Hydraulic Machinery of all  
descriptions—Crabs, Pulleys, Blocks, and Hoisting  
Tackle of superior manufacture—may be had on ap-  
plication.

**THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,**



MANUFACTURERS OF  
CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,  
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.  
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON-  
NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK  
AXLES, SHAFTS and  
FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL. FILES MARKED  
BLISTER STEEL, T. TURTON  
SPRING STEEL, EDGEMOOR MARKED  
GERMAN STEEL, WM. GREAVES & SON

Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon  
Springs and Buffers.

**SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.**  
LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.  
Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

**JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT,**



PATENTEE.  
(ESTABLISHED 1770.)  
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
IMPROVED

**PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES,**  
From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.

**PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES.**

SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL and FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CON-  
DUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's  
patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE,  
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UNIVERSITY WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.  
UNIVERSITY WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM  
CITY OFFICE No. 5, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Swan Rope Works.

**GARNOCK BIBBY, AND CO.,**  
CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.  
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT AND ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL  
WIRE ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.  
MANILLA ROPE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER  
and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.  
WIRE ROPE OF FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD  
of STRENGTH.

**CREASE'S NEW AND  
IMPROVED PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE.**

THE PROPRIETORS of this INVENTION, in order to  
bring its CAPABILITIES more prominently before the PUBLIC, are  
OPEN to TAKE CONTRACTS for DRIVING LEVELS.  
Preference will be given to ADIT LEVELS and those places where ROTA-  
TORY MACHINERY is in use, and can be applied to driving the AIR COM-  
PRESSOR.  
Address—E. S. CREASE, 7, Hoe-street, Plymouth.

IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.

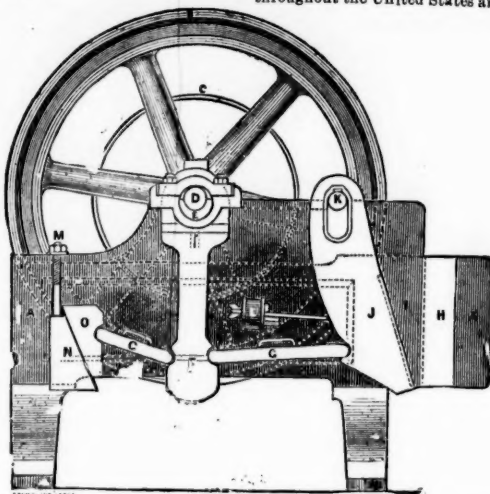
TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT  
GRINDERS, MCADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

## BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,

OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and  
throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



*The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.*—We have had  
one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain  
Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials  
to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.  
For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

*Ecton Emery Works, Manchester.*—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker  
made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every  
satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw  
about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of  
the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.  
H. R. Marsden, Esq. THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.

*Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.*—I at first thought the outlay too much for so  
simple an article, but now think it money well spent. WILLIAM HUNT.

*Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.*—The stone breaker does its work ad-  
mirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes,  
for fine road metal, free from dust. Messrs. OGD and MADDISON,  
Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

*Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.*—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons  
of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton.  
JOHN LANCASTER.

*Ovoca, Ireland.*—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break  
10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. WM. G. ROBERTS.

*General Frémont's Mines, California.*—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving  
of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which  
we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a  
third machine for this estate. SILAS WILLIAMS.

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—

**H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,**

MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.

ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAUTION!**

**BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,**

In Chancery.

**BLAKE v. ARCHER, NOVEMBER 12, 1867.**

His Honour the Vice-Chancellor Wood having found a VERDICT in FAVOUR of the PLAINTIFFS in the above Cause, esta-  
blishing the VALIDITY of BLAKE'S PATENT, and made a DECREE for an INJUNCTION to RESTRAIN the DEFENDANTS,  
Messrs. THOMAS ARCHER and SON, of Dunston Engine-Works, near Gateshead-on-Tyne, from INFRINGING such PATENT, and  
ordering them to pay to the Plaintiffs the costs of the Suit.

ALL PERSONS are hereby CAUTIONED against MANUFACTURING, SELLING, or USING any STONE BREAKERS similar  
to BLAKE'S, which have not been manufactured by the Plaintiffs. Application will forthwith be made to the Court of Chancery for  
INJUNCTIONS AGAINST ALL PERSONS who may be found INFRINGING BLAKE'S PATENT after this notice.

SOLE MAKER IN ENGLAND,

**H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.**

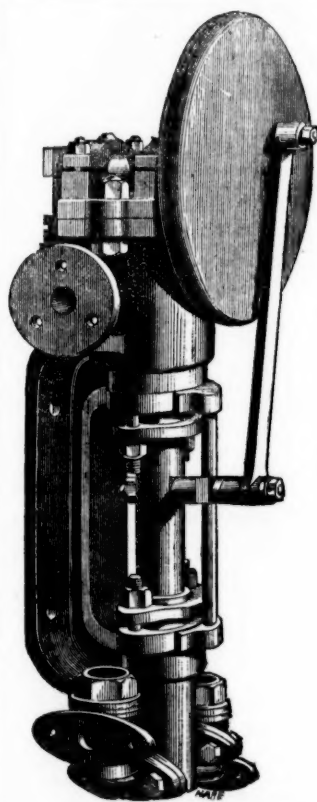


**PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,**  
AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES

MANUFACTURED BY

**ELLIS LEVER,**

WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.



**ALEXANDER WILSON AND CO.,**

ENGINEERS,

**VAUXHALL IRONWORKS, WANDSWORTH ROAD,**

LONDON, S.W.,

NEAR NINE ELMS PIER AND RAILWAY STATION,

Manufacturers of Single and Twin Screw Engines for Small Tugs, Lighters, and Yachts; Steam,  
Hydraulic, and Hand Cranes, of every class; Steam Engines and Boilers, Improved Donkey Pumps  
and Injectors for feeding Boilers and other purposes, Safety Valves, Stop Valves, Blow-off Valves,  
and Boiler Mountings of every description.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THEIR

**IMPROVED PUMPS AND INJECTORS,**

Which are now universally used by all the Leading Firms of Engineers for Land and Marine  
Purposes in all parts of the world. For Excellence of Workmanship and Lowness of Price they  
are simply unrivalled, as they are produced by Special Tools and Machinery, combined with  
Division of Labour, otherwise they could not be produced at the price.

**REDUCED PRICE LIST.**

Those marked \* are double-action.

Size.	Diameter.	Stroke.	Galls. thrown per hour.	H.P. of boiler supplied.	Price.
4	1 1/4	2 1/2	150	10	£ 6 10 0
5	1 1/2	3	230	15	8 10 0
6	1 3/4	3 1/2	300	20	11 0 0
7	2	4	460	30	13 0 0
8	2 1/4	4 1/2	600	40	15 10 0
*9	2 1/2	5	900	60	17 0 0
10	2 3/4	6	1200	75	19 0 0
*11	3	6 1/2	1800	120	22 0 0
12	3 1/4	7	2500	150	25 0 0
*13	3 1/2	8	3750	200	35 0 0
*14	3 3/4	9	5000	250	45 0 0
*16	4 1/2	12	7500	500	45 0 0

A Large Stock always on Hand.

**BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY FUSE**

Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at  
the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IM-  
PERIAL EXPOSITION" held in Paris, in 1855; at the "INTERNATIONAL  
EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1865; and at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,"  
in Paris, 1867.



**BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.,**  
of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANU-  
FACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been in-  
formed that the name of their firm has been attached to  
fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of  
the trade and public to the following announcement:—  
EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED by them  
has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of  
GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SE-  
PARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

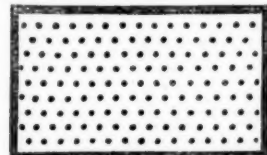
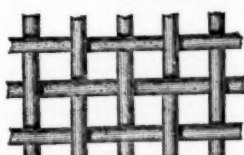
THE GOLD MINES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

UNDER OFFICIAL PATRONAGE.

Now ready, price 4s. 6d.,

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MINERS, AND INVESTORS, INTERESTED IN THE GOLD MINES  
OF NOVA SCOTIA. By A. HEATHERINGTON.  
Copies can be had at the MINING JOURNAL Office, 36, Fleet-street, London.

**STRONG WIREWORK.**



**STRONG WIREWORK,** the cross wires equally bent; also BEST  
STAMP GRATES, both of iron and copper, and punched copper plates;  
DITTO TUBS. All the above promptly supplied at

W. ESCOTT'S MINING MATERIAL DEPOT,  
TAVISTOCK, DEVON.

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**THE MONIES OF ALL NATIONS, WITH THEIR CORRECT**  
VALUE IN ENGLISH CURRENCY. Six copies sent free by post on re-  
ceipt of two penny stamps.  
Address, T. ROBERTS and Co., 8, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.



# J. JACKSON AND CO., ENGINEERS, LONDON, E.C.

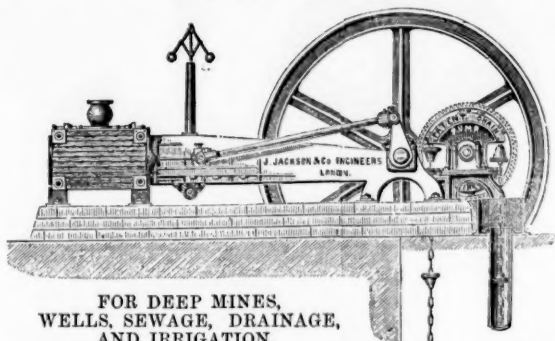
## BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP.

**ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.**—Three of these Pumps were forwarded along with the Expedition last Autumn, and various telegrams have since been received ordering others to be sent IMMEDIATELY.

The Bastier Pump is now used throughout England—sizes varying from 2½ to 15 inches diameter, and up to 300 feet deep.

It is being used with great satisfaction for lifting fluids for various purposes in Manufactories.

A SMALL PUMP MAY BE SEEN AT WORK ON APPLICATION TO MESSRS. J. H. GREENER AND CO., 5, JOHN STREET, ADELPHI, W.C., WHO WILL ALSO SUPPLY ANY INFORMATION REQUIRED.



FOR DEEP MINES, WELLS, SEWAGE, DRAINAGE, AND IRRIGATION.

PUMPS WITH STEAM ENGINES, AND CATTLE, WIND, OR HAND-POWER GEAR,

Manufactured by the proprietors of the patent,

J. JACKSON AND CO.,

17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

FOR THE COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND, DURHAM, YORK, DERBY, AND NORTH STAFFORD, APPLY TO

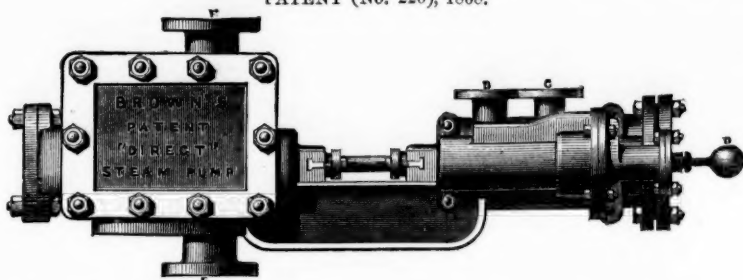
MR. THOMAS GREENER,

MINING OFFICE, NORTHGATE, DARLINGTON.

## THE NEW "DIRECT" STEAM PUMP.

PATENT (No. 220), 1868.

No fly wheel,  
Connecting Rod, Crank, or  
Eccentric.  
No Springs Whatever.



No Valves or Spindles struck  
by either Piston or  
Piston Rod. No Tappets of  
any Description.

This Pump is unquestionably the simplest in construction that can possibly be made, seeing that it consists of but THREE WORKING PARTS—viz., main piston and rod with pump bucket, slide valve, and small subsidiary piston. The slide valve is moved by steam admitted at either end by means of small ports or passages in the cylinder, which are uncovered, at the extremes of the stroke, by the main piston. The practical result is that the main piston acts as a slide valve on the small or subsidiary piston, which, in its turn, causes the slide valve proper to distribute the steam upon the main piston. In this method there is no striking of any portion of the piston or rod, nor any mechanical contact whatever between the latter and the slide valve with its piston. The pump is, therefore, quite silent and at all times certain in its action.

### PRICE LIST.

WATER PUMPS.				AIR PUMPS.			
No.	Diameter of double-acting barrel.	Gallons thrown per hour.	Price.	No.	Diameter of double-acting barrel.	Cubic feet per hour compressed to a density of 30 lbs. per square inch.	Price.
No. 14	3 inches	3,000	£25	No. 1	5 inches	500	£25
15	4 "	6,000	35	2	6 ½ "	1000	35
16	5 "	9,000	50	3	7 ½ "	1500	50
17	6 "	12,000	75	4	9 "	2000	75

The average speed of these Pumps, to throw the above quantities of water, is 80 strokes per minute.

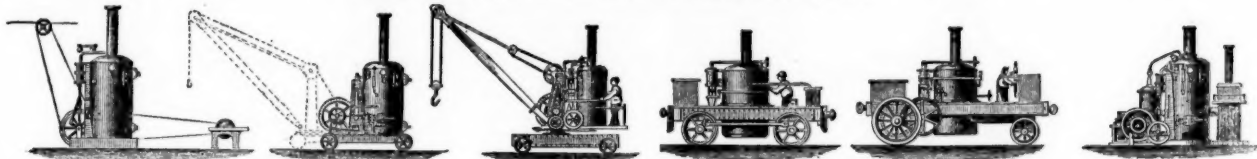
LARGER SIZES AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

## BROWN BROTHERS & Co., 80, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

Sole Licensees and Manufacturers of the Patent Combined STEAM and HYDRAULIC CRANE, and of the NEW INJECTOR.

## CHAPLIN'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

PRIZE MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.



STATIONARY ENGINE, From 1 to 30-horse power. No building required.

PORTABLE HOIST, 1 to 30-horse power. With or without jib.

STEAM CRANE, 30 cwt. to 20 tons. For wharf or rail.

CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVE, 5 to 27-horse power. For steep inclines and quick curves.

TRACTION ENGINE, 6 to 27-horse power. Light and heavy.

SHIP'S ENGINE, Winding, Cooking, and Distilling. Passed by Government for half water.

\* These cranes were selected by H.M. Commissioners to receive and send away the heavy machinery in the International Exhibition.

From the STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY, and COMPACTNESS of these ENGINES they are extensively USED for GENERAL PURPOSES, and also in situations where STEAM-ENGINES OF THE ORDINARY CONSTRUCTION CANNOT BE APPLIED.

## ALEXANDER CHAPLIN AND CO., PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

CRANSTONHILL ENGINE WORKS, GLASGOW.

ENGINES OF EACH CLASS KEPT IN STOCK for SALE or HIRE, and ALL OUR MANUFACTURES GUARANTEED as to EFFICIENCY, MATERIAL, and WORKMANSHIP.

Parties are cautioned against using or purchasing imitations or infringements of these patent manufactures.

## HEATON'S PATENT.

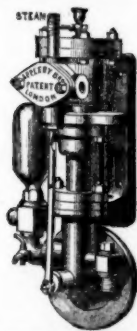
## THE LANGLEY MILL STEEL & IRONWORKS COMPANY

(LIMITED),

LANGLEY MILL, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,

Are now making Cast-Steel suitable for Tools, Taps, Dies, Chisels, &c., &c., Shear Steel, and Iron of a very superior quality, by their direct process, under the superintendence of the Patentee.

The range of quality which this process secures renders the Steel and Iron suitable for almost every purpose to which these metals can be applied. Also, CAST-STEEL CASTINGS of all kinds from PATTERNS or DRAWINGS.



SINGLE-ACTING PUMP.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867—AWARDS, Silver Medal for STEAM CRANES. Bronze Medal for DONKEY FEED PUMPS.

## APPLEBY BROTHERS,

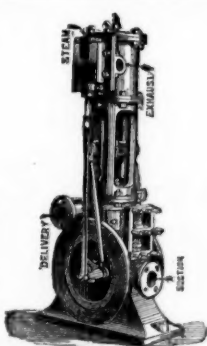
EMERSON STREET, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.,

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Nos.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Diam. of ram	1 ½ in.	2 in.	2 ½ in.	3 in.	3 ½ in.	4 in.	4 ½ in.	5 in.	5 ½ in.
*Gall. per hour	230	400	630	850	1200	1500	2100	2500	2800
Approx. H.P.	15	25	40	60	80	95	120	150	230
Single-acting price	£10 5.	£12 10.	£15	£18	£24	£28	£33	£38	£40
Double-acting do.	11 10.	14 0.	17	20	24	28	33	38	40
Double-acting pump on base plate					27	32	38	43	45

\* Calculated at 400 strokes per minute.



DOUBLE-ACTING PUMP ON BASE PLATE.

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## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

## BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500 Alderley Edge, c. Chesham	10 0 0	—	—	—	9 11 8	0 4 0	April 1868
200 Botallack, f. c. St. Just	91 6 0	—	—	—	488 15 0	5 0 0	May 1868
4000 Brookwood, c. Buckfastleigh	1 11 0	—	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 0	April 1868
1000 Bronfloyd, f. Cardigan	12 0 0	—	—	—	9 9 0	0 6 0	May 1868
6400 Cashwell, f. Cumberland	2 10 0	—	—	—	0 1 6	0 1 6	Aug. 1868
916 Cargill, s.-l. Newlyn	15 5 7	—	—	20 22	14 5 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1868
500 Creaghawase and Penkevill	—	—	—	—	2 5 0	1 5 0	April 1868
867 Cwm Erlin, f. Cardiganshire	7 10 0	—	—	—	26 15 0	0 15 0	April 1868
128 Cwmystwith, f. Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—	—	—	381 10 0	2 0 0	Dec. 1867
280 Derwent Mines, s.-l. Durham	300 0 0	—	—	—	174 10 0	5 0 0	June 1868
1024 Devon Gl. Consols, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	445 455	1102 0 0	7 0 0	May 1868
656 Ding Dong, f. Guisulva	49 14 6	—	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1867
358 Dolcoath, c. f. Camborne	128 17 6	—	—	—	844 10 0	4 0 0	April 1868
6144 East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	2 14 6	—	—	—	14 11 6	0 2 0	July 1867
300 East Darren, f. Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	—	158 10 0	2 0 0	May 1868
128 East Pool, f. c. Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—	—	—	432 10 0	5 0 0	May 1868
1906 East Wheal Lovell, f. Wadron	3 9 0	—	—	—	4 1 6	0 10 0	May 1868
2800 Foxdale, f. Isle of Man	25 0 0	—	—	—	71 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1867
5000 Frank Mills, f. Christow	3 18 6	—	—	—	3 5 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1866
3500 Gawton, c. Tavistock	3 10 6	—	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1868
15000 Great Laxey, f. Isle of Man	4 0 0	—	—	—	8 5 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1868
3508 Great Wheal Vor, f. c. Helston	40 0 0	—	—	—	12 15 6	0 7 6	Mar. 1868
1024 Herodsfoot, f. near Liskeard	8 10 0	—	—	—	45 0 0	1 10 0	Feb. 1868
6000 Hingston Down, c. Calstock	5 10 6	—	—	—	0 10 0	0 5 0	April 1868
165 Levant, c. f. St. Just	10 8 1	—	—	—	1093 0 0	2 0 0	May 1868
490 Lisburne, f. Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	—	507 10 0	3 0 0	May 1868
3000 Maes-y-Safon, f. Flint	20 0 0	—	—	—	3 15 0	0 15 0	April 1868
9000 Marke Valley, c. Caradon	4 10 6	—	—	—	4 8 6	0 4 0	April 1868
3000 Minera Boundary, f. Wrexham	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 13 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1866
1800 Minera Mining Co., f. Wrexham	25 0 0	—	—	—	233 13 0	5 0 0	May 1868
2000 Mining Co. of Ireland, f. c. d.	7 0 0	—	—	—	0 8 6	0 5 0	Jan. 1867
40000 Mynydd Iron Ore	3 5 0	—	—	—	100 0 0	2 10 0	Mar. 1868
200 Parys Mines, c. Anglesey	50 0 0	—	—	—	0 6 6	0 2 0	May 1868
12800 Prince of Wales, f. Calstock	0 12 6	—	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Feb. 1867
6000 Prosper United, f. c. St. Hilary	8 14 0	—	—	—	84 12 6	0 10 0	Feb. 1868
1120 Providence, f. Uny Lelant	10 6 7	—	—	—	588 10 0	6 0 0	May 1868
512 South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	—	—	—	0 11 6	0 1 6	May 1868
6000 South Darren, f. Cardiganshire	3 6 6	—	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	June 1868
287 South Wh. Croft, f. Illogan	24 10 0	—	—	—	374 13 6	1 0 0	Mar. 1868
498 So. Wh. Frances, c. Illogit	18 19 0	—	—	—	2 5 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1868
508 Summer Hill, f. Mold	3 13 6	—	—	—	19 11 0	0 5 0	May 1868
6000 Tincroft, c. f. Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	—	—	—	12 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1868
20000 Trumpet Cons., f. Helston	11 10 0	—	—	—	27 7 6	2 0 0	May 1868
3000 W. Chiverton, f. Perranabuloe	10 0 0	—	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1867
5000 West Godolphin, f. c. Breage	0 1 0	—	—	—	494 0 0	5 0 0	April 1868
400 W. Wheal Seton, c. Camborne	47 10 0	—	—	—	32 10 0	1 0 0	June 1868
512 Wheal Friendship, c. Tavistock	20 0 0	—	—	—	300 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1866
1600 Wheal Jane, s.-l. Kea	10 10 0	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	Jan. 1868
4295 Wheal Kitty, f. St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	—	—	3 7 0	0 2 0	May 1868
1024 Wheal Mary Ann, f. Menheniot	8 0 0	—	—	—	64 5 0	0 17 6	Mar. 1868
80 Wheal Owles, f. St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	—	350 13 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1868
396 Wheal Seton, c. f. Camborne	58 10 0	—	—	—	254 15 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1868
30000 Whitehall Lead, f. Chitheroe	0 5 0	—	—	—	1 0 0	0 0 0	Dec. 1867
17000 Wicklow, c. f. Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	—	48 16 0	0 6 0	April 1868

## FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
35000 Almaden, f. Spain	2 0 0	—	—	—	0 2 6	0 1 6	Mar. 1868
20000 Australian, c. South Australia	7 7 6	—	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1867
15000 Cape Copper Mining	7 2 0	—	—	—	3 2 6	0 10 0	Feb. 1868
7432 Don Pedro, f. c. St. Just	0 14 0	—	—	—	0 17 3	0 1 6	June 1868
70000 English and Australian, c.	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	0 1 0	Feb. 1868
25000 Fortuna, f. Spain	2 0 0	—	—	—	1 9 4	0 2 0	Mar. 1868
20000 Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia	20 0 0	—	—	—	23 10 0	0 15 0	June 1867
10000 Gousses, f. L. [5000 £5 pd., 5000 £1 pd.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	10 per cent.	July 1867
68000 Kapunda Mining Co., Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 4	0 6 0	May 1868
15000 Linares, f. Spain	3 0 0	—	—	—	11 11 8	0 3 4	Mar. 1868
50000 Pantoileiro, c. Chile	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	10 per cent.	Yearly.
6000 Peel River Land and Mineral	100 0 0	—	—	—	5 6 2	0 11 1	May 1868
100000 Pontbaid, s.-l. France	20 0 0	—	—	—	1 1 0	0 1 0	May 1868
10000 Port Phillip, c. Clunest	1 0 0	—	—	—	8 per cent.	—	May 1868
20000 Scottish Australian Min. Co.	1 0 0	—	—	—	81 10 0	4 5 0	Dec. 1867
11000 St. John del Rey, Brazil	15 0 0	—	—	—	—	10 per cent.	May 1868
13500 Vancouver, c. Chile	6 0 0	—	—	—	0 9 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1866
50000 Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 25000 12s. 6d. pd.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 19 6	0 2 6	May 1866
40000 West Canada Mining Co.	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
50000	Anglo-Argentine, s. Argentine Republic	1 0 0	..	..	..
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, g <sup>st</sup>	0 10 0	..	% 3/4 %	Nov. 1866
12500	Anglo-Italian, g <sup>st</sup>	0 10 0	..	..	Jan. 1868
20000	Australian United, g	1 0 0	..	..	Mar. 1868
2464	Burra Burra, c. South Australia	5 0 0	..	..	..
20000	Capula, s. Mexico	1 14 6	..	..	May 1868
30000	Chontales, g. s. Nicaragua	5 0 0	2	1 3/4 2	Mar. 1868
12000	Cobre Copper Company, c. Cuba	45 0 0	..	..	Jan. 1868
10000	Copio Mining Company, Chile	16 10 0	..	..	..
10000	Copio Smelting, Chile	10 0 0	..	..	..
300	Copper Miners' Co. of South Australia [150 £100 pd.]	150 27 0 pd.]	..	..	April 1866
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company	5 0 0	..	..	Nov. 1866
40000	Fortune Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia	2 0 0	..	..	Fully pd.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, g. New Granada	1 17 6	..	% 14s. 15s.	April 1868
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand	5 0 0	..	..	Fully pd.
80000	Great Northern, c. South Australia	1 11 6	..	..	Sept. 1862
7927	Lusitanian (Portugal)	3 0 0	..	..	..
25640	Marikuita, g. s. New Granada	5 0 0	..	..	Feb. 1868
12500	Nenbudda Coal and Iron, India	6 0 0	..	..	Dec. 1867
51000	New Quebrada, c. Venezuela	3 10 0	..	..	..
15000	Otea, c. New Zealand	2 0 0	..	..	Fully pd.
80000	Pestarena United, g. Italy	2 15 0	..	2 3/4, 2 3/4	..
10178	Rhenish Consolidated, f. [6000 £5 pd., 4178 £2 10s. pd.]	..	..	..	May 1866
100000	Rossa Grande, g. Brazil	0 14 0	1	% 1	June 1867
15000	San Pedro del Monte, s. Mexico	4 0 0	..	..	Sept. 1866
10000	San Roque, f. Spain	5 0 0	..	..	Fully pd.
100000	Taquaril, g. Brazil	0 5 0	..	..	Oct. 1867
10000	Treccu, s. f. Isle of Sardinia	2 0 0	..	..	..
43174	United Mexico, c. Mexico	28 0 0	..	..	May 1868
30000	Val Antigua, g. Italy	1 2 6	..	1 3/4 1 3/4	..
4000	Val Sa-sam, s. c. f. Italy	7 0 0	..	..	Aug. 1867
45000	Victor Emanuel, c. Italy	1 0 0	..	..	Fully pd.
20000	Washoe, g. Nevada	5 0 0	..	..	Fully pd.
80000	Worthing, c. South Australia	1 0 0	..	1/2, % 1/4	Fully pd.
75000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia	1 0 0	..	% 3/4 %	Fully pd.
45000	Yudnamutana, c. South Australia	3 0 0	..	2 3/4, 1 3/4 1 3/4	Fully pd.